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EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

HUNGARY

Szabo Addresses Cooperative Council Congress (Eva Denes, Attila Balint; Budapest Domestic Service, 12 Dec 86)	1
Reportage on Agricultural Cooperatives Congress (Budapest Television Service, 13 Dec 86)	4
Agriculture Cooperatives Congress Ends (NEPSZABADSAG, 15 Dec 86)	11

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Minister Boda Enumerates Remuneration Abuses (Miloslav Boda; RUDE PRAVO, 20 Nov 86)	13
Population's Savings, Debts, Spending Outlined (Frantisek Krejca Interview; RUDE PRAVO, 24 Nov 86)	16
Daily Reviews Trade With Great Britain (Emilian Vosicky; RUDE PRAVO, 12 Dec 86)	18
Session Discusses Results of Agricultural Sector (ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY, 19 Nov 86)	20
Lenart Attends Gabcikovo-Nagymaros Project Meeting (PRAVDA, 13 Nov 86)	22

Price Office Chief on Planned Changes (Michal Olah Interview; VECERNIK, 2 Dec 86)	24
Daily Interviews Nicaraguan Trade Union Leader (Lucio Jimenez Interview; PRACE, 9 Dec 86)	26
Lack of Penny-Worth Components Hampers TV Set Production (Jan Cipov, et al.; RUDE PRAVO, 1 Dec 86)	28
Daily Deplores State of Computer Industry (Jaroslav Winter; MLADA FRONTA, 28 Nov 86)	30
Briefs	
Hoffmann Attends Kutna Hora TU Meeting	33
Tax Agreement With India	33
CSSR-Romania Trade Protocol	33
Delegation Returns From Lebanon	33

HUNGARY

Briefs	
Manpower Redeployment 'Rumors' Denied	34
Hungarian-Indian Mixed Enterprise	34

POLITICS

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Ceausescu, Zhivkov Meet in Giurgiu, Ruse (AGERPRES, 18, 19 Dec 86; SCINTEIA, 19 Dec 86)	35
Arrival of Zhivkov in Giurgiu	35
Ceausescu Speech at Giurgiu Ceremony	35
Zhivkov Speech at Giurgiu Ceremony	37
Ceausescu Toast at Ruse Luncheon	37
Departure Ceremony in Ruse	40
RCP Political Body on Meeting	41

Briefs	
Hungarian Berecz in CSSR	43
Hungarian-Yugoslav Cooperation Talks	43
Dascalescu Condolences to GDR's Stoph	43

ALBANIA

Alia Addresses Pioneers' New Year Celebration (ATA, 30 Dec 86)	44
Nominations to People's Assembly (Various sources, various dates)	46

Alia Nominated	46
Leaders Nominated	46
Politburo Members Proposed	47
Cerrava, Others Proposed	47
Murra, Gegprifti Proposed	47
 AWP Paper on Vienna CSCE Conference (ATA, 25 Dec 86)	48
 Old Customs, New Conflicts Said To Impede Growth (Hamit Beqja; ZERI I POPULLIT, 12 Dec 86)	49
 Briefs	
Cuko, Leaders Attend Festival	51
Algeria's Brahimi Receives Ambassador	51
AWP Delegation Returns From Portugal	51
Bekteshi Attends Scientific Session	51
Gegprifti at Art School Anniversary	52
Asllani, Leaders at Pioneers' Celebration	52
 CZECHOSLOVAKIA	
 Kadnar on CSCE's Vienna Follow-Up Meeting (Milan Kadnar Interview; RUDE PRAVO, 23 Dec 86)	53
 Delegate in Vienna Praises Pact Countries' Stance (Prague Domestic Service, 15 Dec 86)	55
 Lenart Addresses CPSL Central Committee Sessions (Prague Domestic Service, 10 Dec 86)	56
 Resolution of CPSL CC Session (PRAVDA, 11 Dec 86)	58
 Slovak Council Discusses Plan, Budget (Bratislava Domestic Service, 11 Dec 86)	62
 Lack of Enthusiasm for New Forms of Work (Editorial; PRAVDA, 1 Dec 86)	64
 Jakes Says African, Mideast Tour Results 'Very Positive' (CTK, 16 Dec 86)	67
 Comments on 'Reforms' in China (Vladimir Divis; RUDE PRAVO, 10 Dec 86)	69
 Briefs	
Mass Media Conference	72
Chnoupek Visits Mongolia	72
Editorial on Brezhnev Reported	72

North Bohemian Committee Session	73
Gerle Talks With UK's Howe	73
Bilak Receives Cypriot Politicians	73

HUNGARY

State Secretary on Arms Control, Policy (Gyula Horn Interview; Budapest Television Service, 27 Dec 86)	74
Press Spokesman on Immigration, Emigration Situation (Budapest Domestic Service, 19 Dec 86)	77
Government, TU Officials on Wage Policy (Albert Racz, Sandor Nagy; Budapest Television Service, 4 Dec 86)	78
Aczel Writes on Historical Progress (Gyorgy Aczel; NEPSZABADSAG, 24 Dec 86)	84
Briefs	
New Consultate in Soviet Union	85
Slovak National Front Delegation	85
Church Official Visits	85
Soviet Party Delegation Visit	85
Israeli CP Official Visit	86
Work Protection Groups	86

ROMANIA

Writers Union Awards for 1984 Announced (ROMANIA LITERARA, No 1, 1 Jan 87)	87
Elena Ceausescu Praised by Writers, Scientists (LUCEAFARUL, No 1, 3 Jan 87)	88

YUGOSLAVIA

Vojvodina President on Constitutional Changes (Kosta Krajincanic; Belgrade Domestic Service, 21 Dec 86)	89
Tetovo Official Expelled in Albanian Name Case (TANJUG Domestic Service, 17 Dec 86)	92
Macedonian SAWP on Albanian Nationalist Activity (M. Krstic; POLITIKA, 11 Dec 86)	93
Kosovo's Vlasi Speaks at Urosevac Meeting (TANJUG Domestic Service, 17 Dec 86)	95

Ljubljana Students Conduct Poll on Relay Race (BORBA, 23 Dec 86)	96
Slovene Youth Supports Youth Relay Race (Z. Medved; BORBA, 24 Dec 86)	97
Briefs	
Decline in LCY Worker Membership	98

/7310

SZABO ADDRESSES COOPERATIVE COUNCIL CONGRESS

LD131353 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Report on 12 December speech by Politburo member Istvan Szabo to congress of the National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives in Budapest, by correspondents Eva Denes and Attila Balint--live]

[Excerpt] [Balint] Just now Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSZMP Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee, is speaking about the fact that this consultation, too, has an important role in advancing the idea that agriculture faces new challenges and that its past results are no longer adequate for future survival. However, let us take things in chronological order.

[Denes] Before this, on behalf of the National Council, Istvan Szabo, member of the Politburo, chairman of the National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives [TOT], supplemented the report which is already known to the cooperative membership because the latter discussed it previously at the delegate conferences and analyzed in detail the work of the past 4 years. During this period agricultural cooperatives increased their production by 13 percent, accounting for two-thirds of the branch's production, thus fulfilling the tasks allocated to them in the national economic plan. They accounted for 85 percent of the cereal production, for three-quarters of the maize, and 65 percent of work. However, in the past 2 years, after dynamic developments, results have been declining, the explanation for which is partly natural causes resulting in damages and the strictness of the operating conditions.

[Balint] Istvan Szabo, TOT chairman, first spoke about the political environment in which cooperatives are operating and how they receive or are able to receive economic management conditions and the continuously evolving and changing system of regulators.

[Begin Szabo recording] I note with satisfaction that since the previous congress this favorable process, during which the political environment affecting agricultural cooperatives has become fundamentally a proagriculture and cooperative one over the past few years, has continued. If our movement has any really significant political achievement at all, it is that the ideologically rooted mistrust of cooperatives and the dogmatic assessment

of the role of agriculture have ceased not only in the sphere of official policy theory but also to a great extent in practical daily politics. The constructive assessment of the significance and possibilities of agriculture and cooperatives in building socialism has become widespread even beyond our borders. I agree with those who say that this economic environment is severe, as is the way in which it manifests itself--economic regulation. It is severe because it conveys more and more consistently the impact of the external economic circumstances, the requirements of our political program--which has widespread support--the restoration of the economic balance, and the laying of the foundation for improving the quality of life. We must accept this feature of this program and, furthermore, the differentiated strengthening of it as a basic tendency regardless of disagreements over its details. This is the stance of the National Council, its political platform for this Congress, the confirmation of which it is requesting.

Although it is also the expression of our domestic economic environment, the regulation is, however, as I said already, not only severe but on occasion whimsical and direct, too. These unfavorable features must be discussed at this congress and in daily practice. [End recording]

[Denes] Istvan Szabo also said that the burdens imposed on production cooperatives in accordance with the requirements of the national economy have not been able to consistently bring about the necessary extra output. Production has, in places, declined and operational funds have certainly been used up; in some cooperatives, losing branches have been eliminated. The appreciable measures of 1986 have eased the tension, and possibilities for replacing and accumulating equipment have become easier. Despite this, the roughly 300 cooperatives now struggling with the problems of single reproduction cannot be left alone, even if the economic power differences--the differentiation--is, in another context, the determining force.

[Balint] Cooperative democracy, too, has an important role in what can be done within the cooperatives. The advanced state of ownership rights and the incentive system is proof of the fact that our peasantry considers cooperatives as its own, it enriches them and makes them prosper. As Istvan Szabo put it:

[Begin Szabo recording] The cooperative peasantry today is very much interested materially in the results of being a cooperative. It is my conviction that this characterizes the 100,000 plus employees as well. It is good to know that a significant proportion of membership replacement originates from them. Adherence to and substantive fulfillment of the written and unwritten norms of cooperative democracy is a part of good social public opinion, not because we intend to ease tension by strengthening the sense of freedom during this more difficult economic situation; this is not what is at issue here. All this is part of the justified democratization of economic organization work; it is a requirement and essential element of our socialist society.

From the viewpoint of the future of interest representation work, it is fundamentally necessary that our society--for a very long time to come--

resolve conflicts of interest between strata and groups of identical interests and the economy and society. The institutional system of this has proved itself. The TOT and the federations have fitted themselves into the system of Hungarian economic management within the limits given by the peculiarities and possibilities of their given commissions. Despite arguments that naturally accompany our work, we are a proper partner in the administration's organs. It is my conviction that this assessment is not one-sided nor is it impermanent. We are not asking for decision-making tasks or authority for ourselves, but we expect and demand that in the future we be allowed to participate in the discussions and arguments prior to decisions. [End recording]

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CSO: 2500/148

REPORTAGE ON AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES CONGRESS

LD141227 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1615 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Passages in quotation marks recorded; no video available]

[Excerpt] The fifth congress of the Agricultural Cooperatives is finishing its work at this time. The agricultural cooperatives are ending a period which was not easy from the economic point of view. After all, 4 years in succession we have had droughts. Despite this, they have fulfilled their undertakings for the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. Admittedly, however, during the past 2 years there was a halt after 20 years of unbroken development. The congress documents provide precise information concerning these problems. Istvan Szabo, chairman of the National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives, said the following in his oral supplement.

[Szabo] "I can note with a feeling of satisfaction that since the previous congress the favorable process has continued in which the political environment affecting the agricultural cooperatives has become fundamentally pro-agriculture and procooperatives in the course of the years. If our movement has a really significant political achievement, it is that the ideological mistrust toward cooperatives and the dogmatic assessment of the role of agriculture have ceased not only in the sphere of the principles of official policy but we have achieved a considerable advance also in the spheres of consciousness, public thinking and the practice of daily politics."

[Presenter] On the other hand, we cannot isolate ourselves from our economic environment.

[Szabo] "The external economic environment, as we keep saying ad nauseum, is far from friendly toward Hungarian agriculture, and thus, toward the agricultural cooperatives. The frightening deterioration in the terms of trade, the competition of subsidies, the increasingly frequent protectionism, the lessening of effective demand, the growing qualitative requirements in West and East alike are all raising frightening barriers in the path of our exports. We can only slip through these here and there by making use of the small gaps, and it is with the help of high quality and competitiveness that we will be able to penetrate more deeply.

"Amidst such circumstances, the further possibility of maintaining an agriculture which produces for export, and the issue of holding back agricultural production, inevitably are, and have been, mentioned. The unequivocal decision of the party is that for the time being we can by no means choose the latter path. We shall not step down from the arena of the foreign market, we shall not let our strength deteriorate but keep it in good condition and it is in this way that we shall wait for more favorable developments. However, the undertaking of efforts, are also necessary for this policy. I have confidence that the congress will provide support for this."

[Presenter] Among the factors determining and influencing progress, however, the internal economic environment represents an important condition.

[Szabo] "I agree with those who claim that the internal economic environment is severe, and so is its form of appearance, the regulation. It is severe because it conveys more and more consistently both the impact of the external economic circumstances, the requirements of our political program, which has widespread support, the restoration of the economic balance and laying the foundation for improving the quality of living. All these are contained in detail in the report of the National Council.

"Esteemed congress, let me say this: We must accept this feature and, what is more, the differentiated strengthening of it, as a basic tendency, regardless of the disagreements that we may have regarding its details. This is the stance of the National Council, I could say its political platform for this congress, whose confirmation the council is seeking."

[Presenter] "The verbal supplementary also dealt with the fact that in 300 cooperatives the revenues do not cover the combined total of costs and obligations despite the fact that in many enterprises individual regulations, diverging from the normative regulations, have been introduced.

[Szabo] "I believe it will be the unequivocal standpoint of our congress that the 300 large farms, on a million hectares of productive area, with 100,000 cooperative members, cannot be left alone with the problems of simple reproduction. The system of conditions must not expel 300 cooperatives to the margin of economic life. Not only from the aspect of the interest of the cooperatives but also from the point of view of the economy and social policy, the individual treatment of a focus of crisis of this magnitude, the reproduction of its problems, cannot be tolerated in the long term. Central measures, greater local endeavors, patient but consistent management are needed. It is obvious that we cannot exclude the differentiating role of economic conditions and of the production structure; what is more, we cannot even reduce it to the same extent as up to now. This is because this would militate against improving efficiency for which there is a burning need.

"It is also obvious that the determining role of individual performances must be significantly increased. Those who work better should advance better. The accidental results, the grotesque price proportions and unprincipled preferences must be reduced."

[Presenter] It is also indispensable, however, that....

[Szabo] "We must find the hidden sources of the undemanding attitude and disinterest which can be observed so frequently in relations between our enterprises. More precisely, what does a deadline mean here? Why is it that we are constantly receiving insufficiently developed implementation plans, faulty industrial materials, poor quality machinery, poor work by the construction industry, bills that are open to questioning and, not to overstate matters, foreign trade work of often indifferent quality? In any case, what is it that the management of an average enterprise or cooperative would be ashamed of?"

[Presenter] In his oral supplement Istvan Szabo also emphasized the following.

[Szabo] "Adherence to and substantive fulfillment of the written and unwritten norms of cooperative democracy is a part of good social public opinion, not because we intend to ease tension with the strengthening of the sense of freedom in this more difficult economic situation; this is not what is at issue here. All this is part of the justified democratization of the economic organization, it is a requirement and essential element of our socialist society.

"It is not an inconsiderable achievement to fulfill one's tasks as a leader well. To observe the rules of the game and to have others observe them; to keep the economic processes in hand; to distribute the resources and the money; to take initiatives toward what is new; to take risks and to create security, to reconcile conflicting interests; to select from among the available information and influences working in contrary directions; to adjust to changing circumstances--a manager must meet many other requirements as well in our days.

"We can call ourselves fortunate in that we have relatively many successful managers. There are, however, those who have been broken under the weight of the requirements, professionally, morally or as regards their health. I could also put this as follows: either they have become victims of the cause or the cause which they have undertaken has become the victim."

[Presenter] As a closing thought Istvan Szabo called the attention of the delegates to the importance of the work of social interest representation.

[Szabo] "From the point of view of the future of interest representation work, it is fundamental that in our society it will be necessary for a long time to come to resolve conflicts of interest between strata and groups with identical or similar interests, and the economy and society. The institutional system has proved itself. The federations have fitted themselves into the system of Hungarian economic management within their limits given by the peculiarities and possibilities of their given commissions. I do not wish to preempt the debate when I emphasize that on the basis of internal self-examination we are also aware that this could be and should be done better. It was unequivocally reaffirmed at our earlier congress as well that the

interest of the cooperatives and of the membership cannot be represented in a responsible manner and without mistakes through bureaucratic methods and a dossier outlook. It is equally true of those who are represented and those who represent them that it is open, direct relations which can lead to the point where the correct realisation of the interests and their consistent representation can become a regular state of affairs for which those responsible can be called to account."

[Presenter] Agriculture will face a serious task next year too, an increase in production of between 4.5 and 5 percent. In his contribution, Minister of Agriculture and Food Jeno Vancsa spoke about the endeavors and support intended to facilitate the implementation of next year's tasks:

[Vancsa] "Having weighed up this year the problems caused by agriculture, the party and economic leadership is endeavoring to ease the situation of farms damaged by the drought by providing budgetary support, subsidies and tax deferment; and to thus restore financial equilibrium. I know that this is no big thing. But taken altogether it nevertheless amounts to 1.3 billion forints, and for those who have been severely affected by this drought, it means a great deal.

"There is a bitter taste in our mouth regarding this matter as well, and I would like to ask you to be understanding. When we announced this settlement, and proclaimed the principle of settlement--namely that any one benefiting from such support may not pay out profit-linked bonuses, because the party and state leadership, together with us, thought that some sort of a sacrifice is needed here too. And now many work-laces have already signalled their intention not to apply for the drought relief. Our request is that everyone handle the matter in a manner that befits the seriousness of the situation, in the interest of the development of larger plants. And let us not renounce the possibilities of a large plant for the sake of a few tens of thousands of forints in bonuses.

"Yesterday we finally agreed on easing the burdens of the heavily indebted plants. This means that a 3-year program will be worked out for about 230 to 250 plants which have exceptional burdens, where the debt stock exceeds twice the sum of the incentive fund. This will mean exemptions in one form or another amounting to some 5 billion forints in round figures. We shall announce the conditions within the next few weeks. They will be obtainable through competition. I have to say that we will be giving preference to those plants which submit an appropriate recovery program in the direction of development, prosperity."

[Presenter] Today Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, also graced the congress with his visit. But not all contributors came from the agricultural sector. Minister of Industry Laszlo Kopolyi, for example, analyzed the ever-improving relationship between industry and agriculture, and stressed the advantages of even closer cooperation.

[Presenter] The congress was also addressed by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

[Havasi] "For Hungary it is a small achievement if it is in the middle-field of Europe or the world. This position is one which some other branches of our economy are forced to acknowledge and struggle with so that they might not slip down into the bottom group. The lesson of agriculture is more complex than this; there the stakes are to remain in the top division. That is where it must stabilize its position and lay the long-term foundations of its future. Hungarian agriculture has at its disposal conditions close to those possessed by the world's leaders, such as a good ecological environment, the contacts which the biological and chemical sciences--their cultivation--have with the world of practice, the professional culture of the Hungarian peasant. It is true that its industrial background is still among the first, but the production and property circumstances can be compensated for in many ways.

"After 40 years we see clearly that cooperatives and other collective economic units are economic and social organizations which will accompany the building of socialism to the end, and as such they are indispensable components in the harmonization of the objectively existing but nevertheless diverging social interests. Material interested and a link with the common wealth are lasting categories, and they must be maintained well if we do not want them to be deformed in any way, so that they cannot give rise to either alienation or to property relations that are foreign to socialism.

"Today it is clear-cut that the development of state and cooperative property are in symbiotic relationship one with the other. They take over from one another usable elements and operate them successfully. It is a good thing that these two forms of socialist ownership meet and cooperate in joint undertakings, in developmental organizations, commercial houses, and in many other forms.

"A valuable experience for the Hungarian cooperative movement is the separation between land ownership and land use. Agricultural cooperatives, as beneficiaries of ownership rights over the property, are making good use of state-owned and private land with which they have been entrusted.

"A logical continuation of this practice, in today's circumstances, could be the activity of small organizations, small cooperatives, various forms of association, auxilliary and small farms, utilizing the socialist property in various forms.

"The existence of these is justified not only in areas where state-owned property does not prosper, and not just in the services sphere. Their role may be significant in the production of goods, in tourism, in intellectual activity, in the development of research and in planning.

"Since their existence, the agricultural cooperatives have been not only charers in but also initiators of progressive solutions. Let us just think

of the development of the system of big plant organization, the utilization of methods of income distribution incentives, the integration of household production, the technical era change of the seventies, the wide-scale spread of economic associations, production systems, the development of plant organization and internal organization appropriate to their sphere of activity.

"What is needed now is the furtherance of this process. We must find the way, in smaller and bigger cooperatives alike, for the independence of plant units, of their entrepreneurial capacities and possibilities to grow so that they can work with even more responsibility and involvement."

[Presenter] Ferenc Havasi then spoke about topical economic and economic policy issues, and mainly about the implementation of the MSZMP Central Committee resolution dated 10 November, about the need for social unity.

[Havasi] "If such conditions are to be created, we must take into consideration the existence of three very strong barriers in Hungary which for a long time will accompany our economic unfolding, and will be not the engine, but, unfortunately the brake on the rate of progress.

Our economic structure, which took 30 to 40 years to evolve as it has-- metallurgy, coal mining, meat industry, aluminum smelting, chemical industry, the petrochemicals program--all these make up 25 to 30 percent of industrial fixed assets and 15 percent of the number of people employed, and in this sphere, by the nature of things, national income is not being generated at present. And if we want to ensure that they do no more harm then we cannot exploit their capacities. Because the shortcomings in these sectors cannot be made up by the productivity of those few successful and progressive branches, investments and development projects must be directed toward those branches which increase the national wealth and income. This situation did not arise in 2 days and it cannot be made to disappear in 2 days either.

"The other barrier: Our debts and their burdens will be with us for many long years. And if we want Hungary to preserve its place and prestige in the financial and banking world then we cannot let up on our current credibility, so to speak. We cannot let up on our current attitude. We must continue to be prompt, credible, true and good partners in this matter.

"And the third barrier is that posed by the external markets, which influence the Hungarian economy's productive capacity. We can regard them as objective factors; I will even accept that these things also have subjective roots sometimes, because had we started to deal with them earlier then perhaps factors would not be as dire as they are now. But these factors are given, they are what they are.

"Consequently not just one Central Committee resolution will be needed to solve these problems. We must learn to live with them in the long run. We must prepare for very resolute work, for more Central Committee resolutions; resolutions by parliament and the government; decisions by county party committees and decisions by enterprises and cooperatives if we are to solve these things.

"But we can solve them if we can understand one another, if we can act in harmony with these tasks, and if we start to deal concretely with these matters on all levels."

[Presenter] Finally, the newly elected National Council of Producer Cooperatives elected from its membership its new officers. The chairman is again Istvan Szabo, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and its general secretary is Dr Janos Elek.

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AGRICULTURE

HUNGARY

AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVES CONGRESS ENDS

AU181511 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Dec 86 pp 1, 3

[Report on the last day of the Fifth Congress of Agricultural Cooperatives in Budapest on 13 December by Imre Dogei and Benedek Toth: "The Fifth Congress of Agricultural Cooperatives Concluded Its Work--Janos Kadar Attended the 2d Day of the Congress"]

[Excerpts] On Saturday, the 2d day of the Congress, the first speaker was Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food, who greeted the congress on behalf of the government.

The minister said, "We have already announced the production guidelines and the economic regulators regarding the coming year. The stipulated production growth of 4.5-5.5 percent means that a considerable improvement is to take place in agricultural production. What is more, this production has to take place in new circumstances, and with the increasing cooperation of the government, the ministry, and the farms."

Referring to criticism of the management, the minister said: "Our work is as full of defects as that of the agricultural cooperatives. We accept legitimate criticism."

At the congress many people criticized the old machinery at farms. Referring to these complaints, Jeno Vancsa said the following: "In our view, agricultural development has not come to a standstill. In the past 5 years the performance of tractors increased by 15 percent, and that of combine harvesters increased by 12 percent. At the same time there are farms where machinery that has deteriorated creates problems. In any case, it is expedient to work on increasing the maintenance of machinery that is worth several million forints, so that it can be used as long as possible."

New Officials

Next, the national council held its statutory session and elected its 21-member presidium, the committees, and officials. The chairman of the National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives is again Istvan Szabo. Its deputy chairmen are as follows: Laszlo Fulop, chairman of the 7 November Agricultural

Cooperative in Bata; and Mrs Lehel Keri, chairman of the Egyetertes Agricultural Cooperative in Rajka. Janos Eleki was reelected general secretary of the National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives, and Mihaly Lehoczki and Gyula Poden were elected deputy general secretaries.

/6662
CSO: 2500/148

MINISTER BODA ENUMERATES REMUNERATION ABUSES

AU010503 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Nov 86 p 3

[Article by Miloslav Boda, CSSR minister of labor and social affairs:
"Strategic Line--The Acceleration of Socioeconomic Development; Asserting
Merit in Remuneration"--passage between slantlines published in boldface]

[Excerpts] /The principle of social justice is the determining, unchangeable attribute of socialism. Extensive social guarantees, the accessibility of education, culture, health care, housing, care for aged citizens, mothers, and children, are its characteristic features. But social justice must be constantly strengthened, developed, and improved, because it is precisely its qualitative standard that is the expression of the full development and maturity of the entire society./

The conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress emphasize that honest, efficient, and conscientious work is the sole source of the creation of social values and the foundation which ensures the living standard of every working person in society. Therefore, the size of his income from work must directly depend on his personal contribution, and on how the collective, of which he is a member, participates in the creation of new sources.

Egalitarianism, undeserved unearned incomes, cover-ups of inefficient work, assessment of the results of work and remuneration according to personal relationship, assertion of non-work [nepracovni] criteria, and willful violation of socialist principles in remuneration, are at steep variance with socialist principles.

/The process of the de-equalization [denivelizace], which is one of the most important instruments for the elimination of the negative tendencies in remuneration, is slow and inconsistent, however./ The surviving egalitarianism is mostly of a subjective nature. Unhealthy mediocrity, avoiding conflicts, formal wage differentiation and obvious disparity between incentives for good results on the one hand, and material sanctions for less than average work on the other hand, prevail. An exacting social climate, which would effectively contribute to the solution of this problem, has not been created yet and, moreover, it is very differentiated in individual organizations. /Some collectives and individuals, to make matters worse, under the influence of their surroundings, their fellow workers, and envy,

have even waived better wages which the differentiated remuneration had elicited. The continuing surplus of job opportunities, which in many respects reduces demands for high performance and work discipline, also plays a role in this. However, the main blame lies with the ranking economic personnel, who do not consistently fulfill their management function. Many have no courage to stand up for the differences in remuneration for work done, and thus, literally, encourage unhealthy mediocrity.

Social justice is not a charity approach to the needs of individuals. It is the expression of each individual's self-realization, of his endeavor to give more to society and thus, with justification, to satisfy his needs better.

The strategic line of the acceleration of socioeconomic development on the basis of comprehensive intensification is aimed at creating the most favorable social and material conditions for a full and free development of all members of society, for the full assertion of the advantages of socialism.

With a consistent and just wage policy that is carried out every day in a practical manner, we must instill in the consciousness of the working people the conviction that responsible work is the only source of the creation of values for society and the foundation which ensures their good living standard. In this respect we will face a lot of work and effort to correct the many errors, shortcomings, and inconsistencies.

/Creating effective barriers against unearned and undeserved incomes, and against everything that is at variance with the socialist principles of remuneration, is an issue of fundamental importance. Proceeding united and uncompromisingly against willful violation of laws and regulations, covering up for slovenly and inefficient work, remunerating according to personal relationship, against crediting on the worksheet more work than has been done, and asserting non-work criteria when assessing and evaluating work, are issues of fundamental principle./

In the wage policy there is an extensive assortment of means and instruments with which one can influence the assertion of merit and differentiation in remuneration. Even though their substance is generally known, they are not always consistently and comprehensively used, despite the fact that the objective situation requires it. There is no doubt that their correct and well-considered application favorable influences the development of wages and the creation of national income, that it leads to the differentiation in the remuneration of collectives and individuals according to genuinely achieved results of work and management.

The program for enhancing the economic effectiveness of the wage systems exemplifies the common effort to perfect the system of the remuneration of individual workers [pracovnici]. Currently, its second stage is being implemented, based on a comprehensive, interconnected perfection of all components of the wage system and on a consistent assertion of the principle of enterprises and intraenterprise economic accountability [khozraschet].

The new element in the implementation of the second stage of the program is the personal assessment of workers and technical-economic personnel. A number of enterprises have made correct use of it to deepen wage differentiation. However, there also exists some bad experience, above all as regards the formal nature of personal assessment and social approaches, which do not take into account the most basic thing--genuine merit. Also the deliberate lowering of criteria for paying bonuses and rewards, as well as the unsuitable choice of criteria indexes are a reflection of the old harmful practices and habits. Therefore, we still cannot be fully satisfied, and it is correct along the entire management axis to increase demands on a demonstrable contribution of the approved program.

/In the effort to more consistently assert merit, one must not be lenient, or even tolerate or excuse obvious shortcomings. If the process of de-equalization is to really be accelerated, it also is necessary to differentiate the remuneration of ranking personnel according to the progressive nature of the tasks they adopt and the results they really achieved, but--at the same time--also to assess their endeavor in and their responsibility for the assertion of merit and differentiation in collectives that they manage./

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CSO: 2400/104

POPULATION'S SAVINGS, DEBTS, SPENDING OUTLINED

AU010502 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Nov 86 p 2

[Interview with Engineer Frantisek Krejca, general director of the Czechoslovak State Bank, by RUDE PRAVO staff journalist Svatopluk Smutny: "How We Keep Track of Money Circulation"--place and date of interview not given]

[Excerpts] [Smutny] How have the income and the spending of the population in the past three quarters of this year been developing?

[Krejca] The total cash earnings of the population during the aforementioned period reached Kcs311.9 billion, which is Kcs9.8 billion more than last year. This constitutes a faster pace of the growth of nominal cash earnings, which increased 3.2 percent, and thus is faster than last year's dynamism.

The cash spending of the population in those three quarters totalled Kcs298.3 billion, which is an increase of Kcs7.7 billion compared with last year. Spending this year has been growing at a 2.7 percent pace, which is slower than last year's (3.2 percent). The reason for this is, above all, this year's lower outlays for services and fewer purchases in retail trade.

[Smutny] How big is the demand for goods and how is it being satisfied?

[Krejca] The retail trade turnover between January and September rose 2.9 percent compared with last year, but last year the pace of the growth was 4 percent. The situation regarding the range of foodstuffs on the market this year has been, on the whole, favorable. Industrial products account for roughly 52 percent of the total retail trade turnover, which is small compared with other similarly developed states. Regarding foodstuffs, the demand that has not been satisfied this year concerning innards and tropical fruits, and, with regard to industrial goods, especially refrigerators and freezers, tires, and color television sets.

[Smutny] How much does our population have in the way of cash, deposits, and loans?

[Krejca] In the first 9 months of the year, deposits and cash increased by Kcs13.6 billion. For the whole year we expect this sum to be about

Kcs17 billion, of which Kcs14 billion will be increased citizens' deposits in state savings banks.

At the end of 1985, the total monetary reserves of the population totalled Kcs301.8 billion, of which citizens held Kcs49.4 billion in cash, and Kcs219 billion in deposits. In recent years, the reserve of life and old age insurance, which the population has been creating with state insurance companies, has been dynamically growing--by about Kcs3 billion annually. The aforementioned reserve reached Kcs33.4 billion by the end of last year.

Citizens are not only saving, but also borrowing from the state savings banks. The volume of consumer credit systematically grows. The average per-citizen indebtedness is Kcs2.458, and the total indebtedness of the population amounts to Kcs38.2 billion. Citizens have borrowed most for housing construction; and a large amount of loans, which include state allowances, to young newlyweds is still outstanding.

[Smutny] Thank you for the interview.

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CSO: 2400/104

DAILY REVIEWS TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN

AU161917 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Dec 86 p 6

[Article by Emilian Vosicky: "An Active Partner"]

[Text] Great Britain is among the most active Western partners on the Czechoslovak market. It ranks fourth in Czechoslovakia's trade with advanced capitalist states--behind the FRG, Austria, and Switzerland. Great Britain accounts for 7.5 percent of the CSSR's total trade with major capitalist states.

Our mutual trade turnover totaled \$416 million in 1985. The main items among Czechoslovak exports to Great Britain are coniferous sawn wood, chemical products and raw materials, textiles, passenger cars, metallurgical products, sugar, glass and china, footwear, sports utensils and toys, costume jewelry, aluminum, periodical and nonperiodical publications, tractors, furniture, textile machinery, and machine tools. These items account for 80 percent of all exports.

The structure of Czechoslovak exports is relatively favorable. Engineering products accounted for more than 22 percent of our exports in 1985. There has been a decline in the proportion of raw materials and an increase in the share of manufactured products--to 55 percent against 45 percent in 1984.

The main items among our imports are chemical products and raw materials, precious and nonferrous metals, investment units for organic chemistry, construction and road-building machinery, machine tools and textile machinery, laboratory equipment, computers, refined wool, passenger cars, monochrome and color camera film, and electrical measuring equipment. These articles accounted for 70 percent of Czechoslovak imports in 1985. Engineering products accounted for 25 percent of our imports and manufactured products for 40 percent.

As an EEC member-state, Great Britain cannot conclude trade agreements with the CSSR as of 1975 because its commercial policies are in the hands of the institutions in Brussels. However, two important intergovernmental agreements are in force between the two countries--an agreement on cooperation and an agreement on collaboration in the area of science and technology.

Among the EEC member-states, Great Britain and the Netherlands are the only two countries to have pledged vis-a-vis Czechoslovakia, in accordance with their commitments under GATT, to gradually remove existing quantitative restrictions imposed on Czechoslovak imports.

Where can untapped potentials of developing mutual economic relations be found? There are a few direct ties of cooperation between Czechoslovak and British companies at present--they concern the production of record players and machinery for light fixtures, cultivators, and illumination glass. However, deliveries within the framework of these ties of cooperation account for only 1 percent of total trade turnover. Unused possibilities also exist in cooperation between Czechoslovak and British companies on the markets of third countries.

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CSO: 2400/104

SESSION DISCUSSES RESULTS OF AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

AU291008 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 19 Nov 86 p 1

["ha"--signed report: "On the Final Session of the Harvest Commission Attached to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food of the Czech Socialist Republic; This Year's Bill Open"]

[Excerpts] Prague (ha)--Yesterday's [18 November] session of the harvest commission attached to the Czech Ministry of Agriculture and Food, presided over by Deputy Minister Engineer J. Vodehnal, was devoted to the preliminary assessment of the plan production sector's results for this year and its further development next year. In the opening speech, O. Vanek, minister of agriculture and food of the Czech Socialist Republic [CSR], acquainted those present with the expected fulfillment of the planned production of grain, legumes, rape, potatoes, sugar beet, flax, hops, bulk fodder, fruit, and vegetables.

He said that the CSR agricultural enterprises closed the first year of the 8th 5-Year Plan with a grain shortfall of more than 371,000 metric tons. According to statistical data available on 15 October, the average per-hectare yield of grain will amount to only 4.24 metric tons, compared with 4.73 metric tons last year.

It shows that the fulfillment of the planned grain production in the CSR next year, totaling 7.5 million metric tons and making up for this year's grain deficit, will not be possible without sowing winter and spring types of cereals on a sufficiently large area, and without timely agrotechnical, nutritional, and protective intervention in crops. Regarding the needs of animal production, one does not contemplate exceptional grain imports from abroad.

This year revealed among other things that even with a lower harvest, the storage facilities for grain are inadequate. Therefore, building storage areas in agricultural enterprises must be accomplished and financed from special funds, so that the grain storage issue becomes completely resolved in the course of the 8th and 9th 5-Year Plans.

The quality of cereals, above all those for human consumption, deserve more attention than they have received until now. Even though we can assume this

year that we will be able to procure the necessary quantity of wheat for the food industry and malt barley, both will have a larger percentage of grade one and grade two grain than last year. But, the fulfillment of the requirements of the food industry regarding quality rye and oats remains a problem.

Potatoes production is a sensitive area of the plant production sector. The average per-hectare yield will reach more than 20.09 metric tons this year. Conditions allow for the smooth supply of the market until the next harvest, as well as for satisfying the needs of the starch factories and sowing.

It is anticipated that sugar beet will fulfill only 94.7 percent of the planned quantity. The sugar content is 15.85 percent at present.

Regarding the rest of the crops--with the exception of winter rape and bulk fodder--this year was not very successful either. Conditions are right for fulfilling the planned production of leguminous crops by only 83 percent, hops by 80 percent, flax by 86.5 percent, fruit by 95.7 percent, and vegetables by 77.1 percent.

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CSO: 2400/104

LENART ATTENDS GABCICOVO-NAGYMAROS PROJECT MEETING

AU290520 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Nov 86 p 1

[CTK report: "Talks on the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros Hydroproject; Strict Observance of Contractual Relations"]

[Text] Bratislava (CTK)--With Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, present, representatives of organizations taking part in the construction of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros system of hydroprojects on the Danube held a working meeting in the building of the CPSL Central Committee in Bratislava yesterday [12 November]. They assessed the possibility of the fulfillment of the planned tasks this year, as well as the preparations of the project's investors and suppliers for 1987. The meeting was attended by heads of CPSL Central Committee departments Rudolf Vaco and Gejza Kovac and by Slovak Minister of Construction Dusan Miklanek.

Despite a number of difficulties which have affected the project this year, the necessary conditions for the fulfillment of the volume of construction work to the tune of Kcs1.165 billion have been created. This is affirmed by the current pace of the construction organizations for this and next month. The ensurance of the planned tasks in respect to material is in accordance with the deadlines at the Hrusov-Dunakility reservoir and, on the whole, also at the feed and outlet channel as well as at the complex of the water economy protection projects [ochranné objekty] near Komarno and Medvedov. However, the realization of the extensive concrete pouring program at the Gabcikovo water cascade [vodni stupen] constitutes a considerable problem. The Czechoslovak construction sector is to pour here for the first time 361,000 cubic meters of concrete in 1 year. However, the pouring of concrete has been difficult right from the beginning of the year by delays in the delivery of the planned technology from abroad which, moreover, was partly of unsatisfactory quality. That, together with the shortcomings in the project's preparation, has caused a shortfall of about 50,000 cubic meters of concrete construction. However, the efforts of the main supplier of the construction part, the Hydrostav national enterprise of Bratislava, and its subcontractors, as well as the streamlining of realatory [realizacne] projects and other measures make it possible to reduce this shortfall by almost 30,000 cubic meters by the end of the year and also relieve the strain in the construction regiment in the first half of 1987. The main measures will be, among other

things, the introduction of a three-shift working day, the supply and a higher utilization of construction capacities, the subordination of the assembly of steel construction to the operative needs of the project, and the like.

To these exceptional objectives is also subordinated the political work at the project; the mobilization of work collectives and the instruments of incentives are being perfected, too.

At the end of the meeting, Comrade Jozef Lenart underscored the efforts on the part of suppliers to reduce the shortfall and resolve other supply and organizational problems. In this connection, however, he reminded that avoiding similar difficulties in the future will be possible only through a strict observance of the principles of contractual relations, contingent upon the ability of every participant in the project and every supplier from the sphere of production or foreign trade to be able in a timely manner to decide, fulfill, and demand these obligations. Also in the organization of work on the worksite and in the utilization of construction machinery and mechanisms there are unsubstantiated differences between individual collectives. The fact that enterprises have been able to devise effective solutions in this year's more difficult situation attests to the existing and considerable untapped potential in the construction process. These experiences must be utilized and measures expanded and deepened in order that the work on the project will be markedly speeded up and so that capacities can be handed over ahead of schedule.

Comrade Jozef Lenart called for a more efficient organization of collective socialist pledges on the project, for expanding the work movement with the initiative of the Central Trade Union Council and the Prague Challenge, and for assessing the possibility of youth collectives taking sponsorship over the deliveries of construction and technological materials for this great project of international cooperation. He also stressed the need to better inform the public about the progress of the construction and about the importance of the system of hydroprojects on the Danube.

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CSO: 2400/104

PRICE OFFICE CHIEF ON PLANNED CHANGES

AU051333 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 2 Dec 86 pp 1, 3

[Interview given by Engineer Michal Oolah, candidate of sciences, chairman of the Slovak Price Office, to Juraj Tevec: "Prices Will Make Production Move"]

[Excerpts] [Oolah] In the stage of acceleration, instruments must be sought, and improved, that would exert a more effective pressure on speeding up the transition of our economy to the path of intensive development. In this connection, measures taken in the system of the state control of prices--that is, in planning, setting, and checking prices--hold a specific place. This year we have already taken several measures connected with carrying out essential changes in wholesale prices, changes that reduce their level. However, from the viewpoint of the development of value relations within the framework of price policy, it is particularly the year 1988 that will be important in terms of the planned development of wholesale prices.

[Tevec] There is talk of a deep cut into this system, which for years determined the price level inertly and not always suitably....

[Oolah] In terms of the extent and volume of price changes, this will be the largest adjustment of wholesale prices since the comprehensive restructuring of prices in 1977. Changes are being prepared for 390 production branches comprising 60 percent of the output of the CSSR national economy. With regard to the economy administered by the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic, the changes will concern 82 production branches comprising some 30 percent of its output. The level of wholesale prices will be reduced in a differentiated fashion; the basic objective is to put price ratios on a more realistic footing so that prices more accurately reflect the efficiency of our exports, permit rational decisions on changes in the structure of production, encourage efficiency growth, promote the economy's intensification, and serve as exacting criteria in effecting the transition to full economic accountability [khozraschet].

We reckon with a statewide reduction in the level of wholesale prices of 11-12 percent in industry; 9 percent in the building trade; and 14 percent in assembly jobs. For the national economy as a whole, the aggregate reduction will be about 9 percent. Most pronounced reductions are expected in machine building, electrical engineering, and in the industrial sectors of the two

republics. The point of departure used for the reduction of wholesale prices is, above all, the planned reduction of costs in 1986-88. The new, lower wholesale prices must actively promote the planned targets with regard to the reduction of costs, notably material costs; increase the utilization of assets; and accelerate the discarding of worn-out and obsolescent capital assets.

[Tevec] You have mentioned individual branches. But these branches to a greater or lesser extent also effect the goings-on in other spheres, including agriculture. This would signify also a certain movement in the wholesale prices of agricultural commodities....

[Olah] For the agricultural complex, the change will signify a reduction of operating and investment costs, which will have an impact on the reduction of procurement prices and, in its wake, on streamlining wholesale prices in the food industry as well.

[Tevec] Movement at the level of wholesale prices also affects citizens, although the individual citizen tends to perceive the function of the price mainly through the prism of the commodities that he comes across directly in the trade network. But even here, the citizen finds fault with all kinds of things, especially if the shortage of some product, its stylishness, its placarded quality, or preferential pricing, drive its price to great heights....

[Olah] We are aware of these problems and several measures are being prepared to come to terms with them. For example, the amended law on the state testing system will abet our efforts to provide incentives only for innovations whose specifications of progress and quality conform with those in the world. Preferential pricing will be accorded only to products bearing the "Q" mark, that is, to products of top world standard. We are of the opinion that cheap merchandise must not disappear from the market. That is why we have banned incentive mark-ups on the grounds of stylishness or luxuriousness for all articles for children up to 10 years of age and scaled down these mark-ups for all articles for adolescents. We will also draw conclusions from the development of the prices of vegetables and fruit at open-air markets. In general, more exacting approaches will begin to be used in price checks.

[Tevec] Breaches against price discipline are not the sole domain of open-air markets. The same applies to the much broader range of goods on offer in the heterogeneous network of the trade systems. But also services for citizens are often if not a gold mine then at least a silver mine for enterprising individuals....

[Olah] I know what you are hinting at. It must be said that the unfavorable tendency toward overpricing goods, jobs, and services in the retail trade network has not been halted. About 35 percent of all test purchases are overcharged, with the rate of overcharging averaging Kcs2.40 per Kcs100 worth of test purchases. There are frequent direct, as well as hidden breaches, against price discipline. Viewed in a broader context, the circumvention of price regulations is also a consequence of the dominant position of suppliers in the sphere of supplier-user relations....

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CSO: 2400/104

DAILY INTERVIEWS NICARAGUAN TRADE UNION LEADER

AU101449 Prague PRACE in Czech 9 Dec 86 p 6

[Interview with Lucio Jimenez, general secretary of the Sandinista Congress of Workers (CST), by PRACE staff journalists Michal Olbrich and Marta Blaasova: "Support for Nicaraguan Trade Unions"--in Prague "prior to his departure for home" after a 3-8 December visit to the CSSR]

[Excerpts] [Question] What is the current economic situation in Nicaragua like, and what tasks arise for the Nicaraguan trade unions from it?

[Jimenez] The current economic situation is very complex. We have had to spend considerable resources on the defense of the revolution, which we regard to be vital. Now we are striving for the survival of our revolution. We have launched two main movements in the economic sphere. One is the innovators' movement, which abides by the slogan "What the Yankees Took Away From Us, We Must Create Ourselves." With it we are overcoming the great shortage of spare parts and worn out equipment. Another movement concentrates on prolonging the working hours. We often lack raw materials and have power cuts. When conditions are favorable, we work twice as hard, often on Sundays, and even without pay. We are trying to manufacture as much as possible with minimum resources. Thus, our trade unions are not passively watching the difficult economic situation, but are trying to actively contribute to solving it.

[Question] What does the aid from the Czechoslovak trade unionists' Solidarity Fund mean for you?

[Jimenez] In addition to the significant material aid, the opportunity to attend specialized seminars sponsored by your Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, is of particular importance to us. This is important for molding our functionaries, and is of strategic value to us. Comrades from many sectors return from Czechoslovakia full of experiences, and apply them enthusiastically at home. Therefore we have asked the Central Trade Union Council to expand this aid. Since 1979, the value of all kinds of aid provided exceeded Kcs15 million. Comrade Hoffmann [member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council] has now informed us about a planned shipment, which contains work tools [pracovni nastroje] and a great number of protective gear for our workers. This will help us a lot and we are grateful for them.

[Question] Do explain to us the role of the Nicaraguan trade unions in the defense of the revolution.

[Jimenez] During our stay in Czechoslovakia, we were informed about the bombing of some areas of our fatherland, and it is clear to us that the U.S. Government is looking for a pretext for a military intervention in Nicaragua. For quite some time now we have been prepared for the worst. We have the sacred duty to defend our fatherland with weapon in hand. For the case of a military conflict we have determined factories which must continue working, and designated a part of the working people to defend enterprises and cities. In the majority of cities we have trained the working people in civil defense and helped to teach them to operate military hardware.

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CSO: 2400/104

LACK OF PENNY-WORTH COMPONENTS HAMPERS TV SET PRODUCTION

AU091414 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Dec 86 p 3

[Article by Jan Cipov, secretary of the CPSL's Central Slovak Regional Committee, Banska Bystrica; Jozef Habocik, editor of SMER, paper of the CPSL Central Committee, Banska Bystrica; and Miroslva Zeman, RUDE PRAVO editor: "Why TESLA Orava Halts Production Lines; Many Dispatchers--Insufficient Concepts"]

[Excerpts] Increasing production by 60-65 percent. This is the vital task of our electrotechnical industry in the years of the 8th 5-Year Plan, entrusted to it by the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress. However, the current situation regarding the fulfillment of that task is not satisfactory. This was also noted by the participants in the ministry's aktiv of ranking economic personnel, party, trade union, and youth officials, held at the end of last September. Since the beginning of the year, 20 of the ministries concern enterprises have not been fulfilling their tasks. Among those who have the greatest "merit" in this dismal state of affairs belongs the concern enterprise TESLA Orava Nizna, our largest manufacturer of television sets and other important electronic products, above all of display technology for the system of small computers. Here, the production shortfall in the first half-year reached Kcs220 million.

In the preceding periods, the material-technical difficulties were different from those of today. For example, last year the source of problems was the delivery of tubes for color television sets. That, however, did not prevent the employees of the plant for almost completely assembling the sets. Today, the problem of tubes has been solved. In TESLA they have so many of them now that they almost lack space to store them. But they must at present halt the assembly lines because of the lack of components worth a couple of pennies! The plant has about 90 percent of all components in adequate quantities. But it is the "piddly" things that are lacking, whose deliveries have not kept up with the planned growth of the finished products.

This has a number of negative economic repercussions for TESLA Orava, such as penalties for the nonfulfillment of economic contracts, inability to pay [platebni neschopnost], costly idling of the work force, the nonobservance of guidelines governing the average wages, and even sanctions for exceeding inventory limits. Really a paradox!

Economic losses are not the only thing. Let us add to them political, social, and other damage. The state plan loses its authority in the eyes of the workforce, its trust in the assurances of its own ranking personnel and also of higher economic agencies that the situation is temporary, is shaken. Dissatisfaction increases, and with it the employees' job-hopping. At the same time, there is a continuing shortage of television sets on market, especially of color television sets, which at present are of high standard, which corresponds to very exacting criteria.

In the middle of this year, the general directorate reduced TESLA Orava's goods production plan for this year by Kcs130 million, provided that the plan for the 5-year period remains unchanged.

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CSO: 2400/104

DAILY DEPLORES STATE OF COMPUTER INDUSTRY

AU031149 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 28 Nov 86 p 5

[Article by Jaroslav Winter: "A Letter to Readers; Some Thoughts About the Situation in Small Computer Technology in the CSSR"]

[Excerpts] Dear J.t. from Gottwaldov, P.t. from Brno, M.k. from Hradce Kralove, J.k. and K.j. from Prague, and other readers!

Excuse me for not replying to your letters individually. But the questions that you ask are of such interest to the general public that it will do no harm to attempt to answer them in this way.

Where should I start? Well, perhaps with the most frequent question: When will a Czechoslovak citizen be able to go into a shop and buy a personal computer?

According to original promises made by representatives of the Federal Ministry of Electrical Engineering at the "Computerization and Automation" exhibition in November 1985, the "Ondra" computer, developed by Engineer Eduard Smutny primarily for the needs of young people, was to become such a computer. In reality, Tesla Liberec will produce only 1,100 "Ondra" minicomputers this year and its plan for next year provides for only 2,000 of them and who knows how many of them will get into the retail trade network.

Why have the promises come to nothing? What prevents the production of 5,000, 10,000, or even 20,000 "Ondra" minicomputers next year? Above all, it is necessary to realize the situation in which our electrical engineering has found itself. Although the production of components has been increasing at an unprecedented rate in recent years, the requirements of the national economy are still much higher and the sector is not in the position to meet them, not even by means of imports. The investments in the branch in the past 5-year plan were not small, but the bulk of them was swallowed by the securing of our own manufacturing base for color picture tubes. Large-scale investments in the production of components, which constitutes the basis for the computerization of the national economy, are starting only now.

In this situation, in which the ministry, the economic production units, and the enterprises of electrical engineering do not know, metaphorically

speaking, where to jump first and which gap to stop first, small computer technology is left on the sidelines of interest. The ministry has granted free rein to the initiative of individual enterprises. That was, perhaps, the correct policy for the beginning. However, because this has not been followed by the selection of the best models and by the decision to give preference to the production of these models, the result is a large number of diverse desktop computers, manufactured, naturally, in small series.

To this must be added the adverse influence of current economic indicators, which discourage the production of computers rather than make it attractive for enterprises. To be specific, given the existing production structure of Tesla Liberec, the production of 1,000 "Ondra" computers means for the plant a loss of Kcs1 million in labor-added value and a forfeiture of Kcs0.5 million for its wage fund. This is so despite the fact, or due to the fact, that of all products of the Liberec enterprise, "Ondra" is based on the most sophisticated components. This reduces the indicator of labor-input and increases the share of material costs in the value of the product. Were it not for ministerial intervention and a modification of this indicator, the Liberec plant would not have produced even the 1,000 computers.

If this is so, why does the ministry not alter the indicator of labor-added value so as to permit Tesla to produce, let us say, 20,000 "Ondras" a year? Officials at the ministry's section for fiscal affairs and prices say that such a modification would be possible if the Liberec plant applied for it. However, first it would be necessary to ensure other things. First of all, Tesla Eltos would have to negotiate through the Kovo foreign trade enterprise imports of components from the USSR, on which "Ondra" is mainly based, beyond the framework of the planned 2,000 computers. Even more difficult would be to increase the deliveries by Tesla Jihlava, which produces keyboards for "Ondra." But even then, we would still be short of cassette recorders because no model that would be suitable for this purpose is manufactured in our country.

I think that until higher-level agencies arrive at a decision of principle about the inevitability of ensuring computers for young people, the Ministry of Electrotechnical Engineering, given the problems which it has on all sides, will not complicate its situation even more.

Which circumstances speak in favor of adopting such a decision of principle? First of all, it is beyond any doubt that the further development of our society is unthinkable without the computerization of the national economy. This presupposes that we bring up people who are capable of using and assimilating this technology. Fortunately, the interest among young people in this technology is large. Sociological surveys even suggest that computer technology is the only area of the economy in which the young generation takes such a keen interest.

All the greater is the damage to the minds of these young people when this interest remains largely unsatisfied. What should a child think when his parent even if they want to, cannot buy him with Czechoslovak currency a

CSSR-made computer and peripheral equipment? What is more, they cannot buy him even a foreign model, if we do not consider the fewer than 2,000 ZX Spectrum computers which the Industrial Goods Stores sold out in a matter of days some time ago. It is also hard to explain to children why there is no hard currency for the import of personal computers when they see shelves well-stocked with imported spirits and other inessential or even superfluous articles.

Dear readers, the reply that you have just received is not very encouraging. But I see no point in adding new promises to the unfulfilled ones made previously. The reality is simply such that personal computers will not become accessible consumer goods in the near future. Computer buffs will have access to them in computer circles only, unless they get hold of them abroad or in Tuzex [shops selling imported goods for hard currency], as tens of thousands of others before them.

/9599
CSO: 2400/104

BRIEFS

HOFFMANN ATTENDS KUTNA HORA TU MEETING--Delegates to district and borough general trade union conferences are in session today in 65 districts of our country, and in Prague and Bratislava city boroughs. They will be reviewing the results achieved in fulfilling the conclusions of the 10th General Trade Union Congress, and defining their future tasks. The district all-trade union conference in Kutna Hora is being attended by Karel Hoffmann, member of the presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions. The district general trade union conference in Kolin is attended by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee. [Excerpt] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1100 GMT 6 Dec 86] /9599

TAX AGREEMENT WITH INDIA--Prague, 9 Dec (CTK)--The Czechoslovak Federal Assembly unanimously approved today an agreement between the governments of Czechoslovakia and India on the prevention of dual taxation and income tax evasion. In an expose on the agreement, Czechoslovak Finance Minister Jaromir Zak stressed that Czechoslovak-Indian relations have been developing very intensively, but the development of economic cooperation has been adversely influenced by dual taxation, that is taxation in the state of the recipient as well as in the state of the source of the income. Dual taxation also had bad influence on the development of cultural contacts, he said and added that these problems are eliminated by the agreement. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1249 GMT 9 Dec 86 LD] /9599

CSSR-ROMANIA TRADE PROTOCOL--A protocol on the exchange of goods and payments between Czechoslovakia and Romania was signed in Bucharest today. The protocol envisages increase of trade turnover by 5 percent in comparison with this year's volume. The agreed mutual deliveries include, above all, products of engineering and electrotechnical industries. [Text] [Prague Television Service in Slovak 1830 GMT 9 Dec 86 LD] /9599

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LEBANON--Beirut, 14 Dec (CTK correspondent)--A delegation of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce and Industry led by its Secretary General Frantisek Fisera ended its visit to Lebanon and left here for home today. On Saturday, the delegation was received in Tripoli by Lebanese Premier Rashid Karami. Both sides expressed interest in further development of economic cooperation between the two countries, and weighed possibilities of overcoming problems in goods exchanges caused by the complex internal political situation in Lebanon. The delegation was received in Lebanon also by Minister of Economy, Trade, Industry and Oil Victor Qasir, and had talks with a number of other economy officials. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1512 GMT 14 Dec 86] /9599

CSO: 2400/104

ECONOMY

HUNGARY

BRIEFS

MANPOWER REDEPLOYMENT 'RUMORS' DENIED--[From the press review]--The public has been concerned fro the past few weeks with the news, or rather rumors, of manpower redeployments. According to these reports, the movement of several hundred thousand workers may be conceivable in 1987. Sandor Nagy, secretary of SZOT [National Council of Trade Unions], told a NEPSZAVA correspondent that the unions had proposed to the government a complex employment plan, but this work has not even started. Therefore, any news or estimates giving figures are without foundation. While some people speak about unemployment, the fact is that in 1986, approximately 4,500 people sought work in Hungary, whereas the number of vacancies is more than 75,000. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0530 GMT 12 Dec 86 LD] /6662

HUNGARIAN-INDIAN MIXED ENTERPRISE--The first Hungarian-Indian mixed enterprise, Indian-Hungarian Trade Development Ltd., began its activity in Budapest on 10 December. At the festive meeting organized on the occasion, Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi and Satinder Kumar Lambah, Indian ambassador in Hungary, also took part. The mixed enterprise, established by the Venture Councilling Office and the Chinar Exports of India, is aimed at promoting the development of trade between the two countries. [Excerpts] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Dec 86 p 4 AU] /6662

CSO: 2500/147

CEAUSESCU, ZHIVKOV MEET IN GIURGIU, RUSE

Arrival of Zhivkov in Giurgiu

AU181031 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1014 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 18/12/1986--December 18, in the morning, RCP General Secretary, president of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu met with Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, in the Romanian port of Giurgiu, on the Danube shore.

After the arrival of the distinguished guest on Romanian soil, a ceremony took place at the headquarters of the Giurgiu RCP County Committee, during which President Nicolae Ceausescu handed over to President Todor Zhivkov the order "Victory of Socialism" for the special contribution to the development of collaboration between the RCP and the BCP, to the strengthening of the friendship between Romania and Bulgaria, on his 75th birthday.

The heavy-duty equipment manufacturing enterprise in the south Giurgiu industrial area was visited next. Its foundation stone had been laid ten years ago by the two party and state leaders.

The friendly working meeting continues.

Ceausescu Speech at Giurgiu Ceremony

AU231219 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Dec 86 p 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at ceremony held in Giurgiu on 18 December, at which he awarded Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, The Victory of Socialism Order on his 75th Birthday]

[Text] Dear Comrade Todor Zhivkov,

I take particular pleasure in handing over to you the high order of the SR of Romania "The Victory of Socialism," conferred on you by our party and state leadership on your 75th birthday, for your long-standing activity at the helm of the Bulgarian party and state, and as particular appreciation for the outstanding contribution you have made and continue to make to strengthening the

traditional friendly ties between our parties and people, between the Romanian and the Bulgarian people, to developing solidarity and cooperation among communist and socialist parties, and to promoting a policy of peace and international cooperation, as well as for your contribution to the joint cause of socialism.

On this occasion, I would also like to express the high regard of our party and state for the Romanian-Bulgarian relations of friendship and cooperation, and for the active cooperation between our countries and people, both on a bilateral level and in the international field. Our meetings and talks--which one can say have become beautiful traditions--on each occasion gave new impetus to these good relations, solidly founded on mutual esteem and respect and on the principles of full equality, independence, and noninterference in domestic affairs, as well as on the noble ideas of socialism. I believe that, through joint efforts, we will ensure a more marked and stronger development of Romanian-Bulgarian relations, so that they assert themselves--from every point of view--as an example of relations between neighborly and friendly countries and between free and independent people who are cooperating and offering mutual fraternal assistance in the work and struggle to build a new order in their homeland, for the general cause of socialism, and for understanding and peace throughout the world.

In the current extremely serious and complex international situation our countries should ceaselessly strengthen cooperation more than ever and should always cooperate closely with the other socialist countries and with progressive people and forces everywhere in the struggle waged to halt the dangerous course of events toward tension and war, to achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to firmly promote a policy of detente, cooperation, and peace throughout the world. I express my belief that Romania and Bulgaria will actively cooperate in the future and will make a full contribution to achieving the peoples' vital need for disarmament, cooperation, and peace, and to build a better and more just world, without weapons and without wars--the everlasting ideals of socialism and communism.

I hand over to you this high Romanian order and I would like, dear Comrade Zhivkov, to congratulate you warmly and to extend to you wishes for a long and happy life, and for newer and newer successes in the highly responsible activity you carry out in the service of building a new order--socialism--on the friendly Bulgarian soil, and for the general cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

Now, since we are so close to the new year, I would like to extend to you heartfelt traditional wishes for a Happy New Year! (Applause)

Zhivkov Speech at Giurgiu Ceremony

AU231237 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Dec 86 p 3

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, expressing thanks for Romanian award bestowed upon him by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at a ceremony held in Giurgiu on 18 December]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Esteemed Comrades,

I express heartfelt thanks for the high order of the SR of Romania "The Victory of Socialism."

I see this award as a sign of the appreciation for the Bulgarian people's and the Bulgarian Communist Party's efforts and achievements in building socialism.

I also see the "The Victory of Socialism" Order as a sign of appreciation for the consistent efforts made by the BCP and the working people in our country aimed at strengthening Bulgarian-Romanian friendship, in the spirit of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and of developing and deepening our cooperation.

The traditional friendship between the Bulgarian and the Romanian people acquired new dimensions in the years of socialist construction. Our friendship is in accordance with the fundamental interests of our neighborly peoples and with the interest of strengthening the unity of the socialist countries and asserting the principles of socialism; our friendship is serving the cause of peace, understanding, and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world.

I assure you, esteemed Comrade Ceausescu, and you dear Romanian and Bulgarian friends that, in the future we will also make our contribution to further developing friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples.

In the name of and for the victory of the cause of socialism and peace, so dear to all of us!

I express my thanks to you again! (Applause)

Ceausescu Toast at Ruse Luncheon

AU271833 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Dec 86 pp 1, 3

[Toast by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at luncheon which BCP General Secretary Todor Zhivkov gave in his honor in Ruse on 18 December]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Zhivkov, esteemed comrades and friends:

I would like to express my warm thanks for the friendly greetings you extended to me and for the hospitable welcome you extended to us on friendly Bulgaria's soil.

Today's meeting is part of the upward course of the traditional Romanian-Bulgarian relations of friendship and cooperation, which are noted for ever broader development and based upon the principles of socialism and mutual esteem and respect.

It is worth stressing the particular importance the meetings and talks we held, dear Comrade Zhivkov, and the understandings we reached on those occasions have played and are playing in developing relations between our countries.

The high level attained in Romanian-Bulgarian relations is the result of the long-standing activity we have carried out thus far, and it is our duty and responsibility to continue to do all we can to ceaselessly improve Romanian-Bulgarian friendship and cooperation and to ensure strong cooperation in all areas.

During our meeting today we discussed our parties' concerns and problems in developing socialist construction in Romania and Bulgaria. On the basis of our long-term agreements--in some fields up to the year 2000--we decided to increase our activity aimed at expanding cooperation, collaboration, and specialization in production in various fields. We believe that on this basis we have real opportunities to more markedly increase economic exchanges by the year 1990.

We believe that commencing the building of the Turnu Magurele-Nikopole hydro-power plant, which should start producing electric energy as early as the nineties, would be highly important.

Likewise, we should pay increased attention to cooperation in the scientific, technological, and technical research fields in accordance with the long-term agreements and with the comprehensive program of scientific and technological progress of the CEMA member-countries up to the year 2000.

The Romanian people follow with keen interest and rejoice in the results the friendly Bulgarian people have attained in implementing the 13th BCP Congress decisions. As friends and comrades, from the bottom of our hearts, we wish you new and ever greater successes in fulfilling the socioeconomic development programs and in raising the Bulgarian people's general material and cultural standard of living.

The Romanian people also ahve embarked with all their energy upon implementing the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress, which established Romania's passage to a new development stage by the year 1990 and the creation of the appropriate condition for the implementation of the communist principles of work and life.

We can say that we have attained a number of good results in the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period which permit us to assess that we have the necessary conditions to fulfill the decisions of the country's socioeconomic development by the nineties in all fields.

Dear Comrade Zhivkov, esteemed comrades and friends:

We had a broad exchange of opinions during the talks we held today in connection with a number of international issues. We believe that the fundamental issue of our time is halting the arms race and proceeding to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, eliminating the danger of war, and defending the peoples' supreme right to peace, freedom, independence, and life.

We believe that the understandings reached during the Soviet-American meeting in Iceland open up the prospects for achieving real nuclear disarmament agreements. In this respect, we believe that an agreement on eliminating medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe should be reached as soon as possible.

We highly value the Soviet Union's proposals regarding the elimination--in several stages--of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

We resolutely speak out for halting nuclear tests and all activities of militarizing outer space.

At the same time, we speak out for a cutback in conventional weapons in accordance with the understandings we reached in Budapest. The 25 percent cutback of arms, troops, and military expenditures by the year 1990 would be very significant because it is part and parcel of nuclear disarmament and of the policy of peace.

For its part, Romania proceeded to a unilateral 5 percent cutback of its arms, troops, and military expenditures as of this year. We believe that it is necessary, in the current serious international situation, to proceed from general discussions to concrete and real disarmament actions.

During the talks we held today we attached great attention to cooperation in the Balkans and to actions to turn our region into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, a zone of peace and cooperation. We jointly agreed to intensify the activity of developing relations of cooperation and of approaching new issues, such as scientific technical cooperation, environmental protection, some general issues connected to the history of our peoples, and, particularly, actions for the present and future cooperation and peace for all the Balkan nations.

As regards the various conflicts throughout the world, we spoke out and continue to speak out firmly for finding solutions to all conflicts and interstate disputes solely through negotiations. The policy of force and of interference in other people's domestic affairs should be completely eliminated.

The principles of equality, respect for independence, noninterference in domestic affairs, and respect for each nation's right to choose its own development path without any outside interference should be actively promoted, in the spirit of the general principles stipulated in the UN Charter and other international documents.

Events and life strongly demonstrate that complex international problems can be solved only with the participation of all countries, regardless of size or social system. In this respect, Romania attaches great significance to the participation of the small- and medium-sized countries, of developing and nonaligned countries in international life.

We speak out for the United Nations and other international bodies to play an increasing role in solving the complex issues of the contemporary world. Now, more than ever, cooperation and solidarity of the socialist countries and of all realistic and anti-imperialist forces, as well as cooperation among all the peoples in the struggle for disarmament and peace should be increased.

Likewise, Romania believes that particular attention should be paid to finding solutions to the world economic problems and the problems of eliminating underdevelopment and achieving a new international economic order.

I would like to mention that, in resolving international problems, our countries, together with other socialist countries and other forces, actively cooperate and make an important contribution to the struggle for disarmament and peace.

In conclusion, I would again like to express our belief that the current visit, the talks we held, and the understandings we reached will be another significant event in developing relations among our parties and countries.

Departure Ceremony in Ruse

AU181953 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/12/1986--After the conclusion of the official talks and the luncheon given for the distinguished Romanian guests, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu, President Todor Zhivkov, together with the officials that participated in the new Romanian-Bulgarian summit dialogue, made for Ruse.

The ceremony of departure of the RCP and Romanian state leader took place at the frontier site in the neighbour country's territory.

While the state anthems of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria were played, as military guard presented arms. [sentence as received]

Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu then took leave of the Bulgarian officials present at the departure ceremony and Todor Zhivkov of the members of the Romanian delegation.

The two party and state leaders had a warm farewell, shook hands and friendly embraced each other. Todor Zhivkov also cordially parted with Mme Elena Ceausescu.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu returned to Bucharest the same evening.

RCP Political Body on Meeting

AU192024 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 19 Dec 1986--The Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP was informed about the friendly working meeting between Nicolae Ceausescu together with Mme Elena Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, held on 18 December in Giurgiu and Ruse.

The Executive Political Committee appreciated the results of the new meeting between the two party and state leaders, stressing that through its profoundly constructive, working character it recorded a moment of outstanding importance in the development of the fruitful multilateral collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples.

The Executive Political Committee highlighted that time as well the decisive importance of the traditional Romanian-Bulgarian summit dialogue for the continuous strengthening of the friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the RCP and BCP, between Romania and Bulgaria, based on mutual esteem and regard, full equality, independence and non-interference in internal affairs, on the ideals of socialism.

In this sense, emphasis was placed on the importance of the understandings reached during the summit talks, regarding the intensification of the cooperation and specialization in production in various domains of activity, the still more powerful expansion of the economic exchanges. At the same time, emphasis was placed on the particular importance of preparing every condition for starting next year the building of the Turnu Magurele-Nikopol hydroelectric power station, so that it may start generating electricity already in the '90s. It was also stressed that--in the spirit of the long-term accords, and of the fulfillment of the complex program of technological and scientific progress of the CMEA member countries by 2000--greater attention had to be paid to the collaboration in scientific, technical and technological research.

The Executive Political Committee also emphasized the profound significance of the exchanges of views between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov on current international questions. It appreciated highly the determination of the two parties and countries, expressed during the talks, to collaborate ever more closely in the world arena, to contribute fully, along with the other socialist countries, with all progressive forces, to halting the arms race and passing to disarmament, nuclear above all, to the stagewise elimination by 2000, of all nuclear weapons. Particular stress was placed on the need for intensified efforts toward the cessation of the nuclear weapon tests, of all actions of outer space militarization, as well as toward a substantive reduction of the classical, conventional weapons. The two countries' determination was expressed, to do their utmost for the establishment of a climate of detente, security, understanding and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

The Executive Political Committee approved the understandings reached during the new friendly working meeting between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov and requested the government, the ministries, the other central bodies to take every step for the fulfillment in the best of conditions of the targets set for the further development of the Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation and collaboration.

/7358
CSO: 2020/42

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN BERECH IN CSSR--Budapest, December 19 (MTI)--Janos Berecz, secretary of the HSWP CC, visited Czechoslovakia between December 17 and 19 at the invitation of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (KSC). Janos Berecz met Gustav Husak, secretary-general of Central Committee of the KSC and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. With Sandor Boros, deputy head of department of the Central Committee, in his company, Janos Berecz arrived back in Budapest Friday. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1455 GMT 19 Dec 86 LD] /6662

HUNGARIAN-YUGOSLAV COOPERATION TALKS--A Hungarian-Yugoslav energy and mining cooperation working group held a meeting in Belgrade. The meeting evaluated the state of electric energy, coal mining, mineral oil, and natural gas cooperation between the two countries and determined ways of expanding this cooperation. Particular attention was given to the issue of expanding the 120 kilovolt long-distance transmission line between Szeged and Szabatka. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Dec 86 p 8 AU] /6662

DASCALESCU CONDOLENCES TO GDR'S STOPH--Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, sent a message of condolences to Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, in connection with the plane crash in which GDR citizens lost their lives. In the cable sincere condolences are expressed to the bereaved families, together with wishes to the injured for a speedy recovery. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Dec 86 p 5 AU] /7358

CSO: 2020/42

ALIA ADDRESSES PIONEERS' NEW YEAR CELEBRATION

AU301444 Tirana ATA in English 1037 GMT 30 Dec 86

["A Big Festive Party for the Children at the Palace of Congresses on Occasion of New Year--Comrade Ramiz Alia and Other Party and State Leaders Attend"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 30 Dec (ATA)--On occasion of the traditional New Year festivity, a big festive party was organised in the Palace of Congresses in the capital with the participation of Pioneers of Enver, and little children from all over Albania.

The first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, and the Comrades Adil Carcani, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; the members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, Besnik Bekteshi, Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Prokop Murra, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani; the alternate members of the [Political Bureau of the] Central Committee of the party, Kico Mustaqi, Llambi Gegprifti, Pirro Kondi, Vangjel Cerrava; the member of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Nexhmije Hoxha, come to share the joy of children on occasion of the New Year festivity. The little children and the Pioneers of Enver received Comrade Ramiz Alia with enthusiastic applauses and cheers. In the unforgettable moments Comrade Ramiz Alia greeted the Pioneers and children of Albania.

Addressing the Pioneers of Enver, the little children present at the meeting, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the PLA stressed among the other things that the year that is just going out was a year full of work, victories and joys for the people. The communists and the entire people expressed at the 9th congress of the party, which was a great event, their determination to march consistently on the road of Enver. This continuity is of great historic importance, it is a continuity on the road of socialism, continuity for better days, for a flourished life and for a more prosperous, free and independent homeland.

This year, Comrade Ramiz Alia said further on, brought blessings and joys for the children of Albania too. These enhanced the love for our homeland,

the party and socialism. Our society, the party and people's state power, have not spared and will never spare themselves so that you be happy, to learn and become learned, to train yourselves in order to be always strong and healthy.

You are the future of the country; the party pins great hopes and plans on you. From your ranks will emerge the talented workers and cooperativists of high yields, engineers, physicians, scholars and scientists that our economy and culture will be in need of, the specialists in different fields. Therefore, learn, and work tirelessly, be imbued with the high consciousness of the party, as loyal sons and daughters of the people.

The greeting by Comrade Ramiz Alia was listened to attentively and was often punctuated by applauses.

Then the Pioneers and children are entertained by the performance given by the artists.

Pioneers of Enver and children recited verses for the party and the new year and later they sung together partisan songs for their happy, joyful life. One of the most beautiful and unforgettable moments was when Comrade Ramiz Alia and the other party and state leaders sang and danced together with the children, warmly talked with them and posed together for photographs.

Expressing the profound gratitude and love of the younger generation for the party, their mother which shows great concern for bringing them up, a Pioneer said among others to Comrade Ramiz Alia: This joyful meeting with you, which passed so happily for all of us, will remain as a special gift as a special joy for every Albanian hearth on the eve of the New Year 1987. We, too, have a present for you. It cannot be handled and it cannot be expressed in words, because it comes right out of our hearts which beat at the same pace. This present is our firm oath: Party--Enver, we are always ready. The hall echoed with the applauses of the children.

/7358
CSO: 2020/43

NOMINATIONS TO PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

Alia Nominated

AU231920 [Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian on 21 December 1986 carries on page 1 an 1,800-word ATA report on the public meeting held in Tirana on 20 December, at which Pirro Kondi, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, proposed the candidacy of Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, in the elections of deputies to the People's Assembly. ZERI I POPULLIT supplies the following passage which was not included in the ATA English report.

"At the side of Comrade Enver and together with him, he [Alia] helped in the discovery and destruction of anti-party groups and factions, which were born in the bosom of the party; he has used all his strength to ensure that the party always remains pure, free from renegades, from Koci Xoxe down to the multiple agent Mehmet Shehu."

Leaders Nominated

AU301848 [Editorial Report] Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian on 22 December 1986 on page 1; on 24 December on pages 1 and 3; and on 25 December on pages 1 and 3, carries ATA-attributed reports on the nominations of candidates for election as deputies to the People's Assembly.

BASHKIMI on 22 December carries a 1,600-word report mentioning the nomination of Rita Marko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member; and of Nexhmije Hoxha, AWP Central Committee member.

BASHKIMI on 24 December carries a 4,000-word report mentioning the nomination of Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Pali Miska, Hekuran Isai, and Muho Asllani, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate members; and Pirro Kondi, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member.

BASHKIMI on 25 December carries a 4,000-word report mentioning the nomination of Simon Stefani, Manush Myftiu, Lenka Cuko, and Hajredin Celiku, AWP Central Committee Politburo members; and Vangjel Cerrava, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member.

Politburo Members Proposed

AU251721 Tirana ATA in English 1042 GMT 25 Dec 86

[From the Press Review]

[Excerpt] Tirana, 25 Dec (ATA)--The press continues to acquaint the readers with the joyful and enthusiastic atmosphere aroused far and wide the country by the great political action of the new elections. It reports that candidates for deputy to the People's Assembly were proposed Comrade Manush Myftiu, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Lenka Cuko, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CC of the party; Comrade Hajredin Celiku, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party and minister of industry and mining; Comrade Foto Cami, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CC of the party, and other comrades.

Cerrava, Others Proposed

AU261622 Tirana ATA in English 0815 GMT 26 Dec 86

["Press Review"--ATA headline]

[Excerpt] Tirana, 26 Dec (ATA)--The press continues to write about the meetings organized in various districts of the country regarding the proposal of the candidates to the People's Assembly. It reports that Comrade Vangjel Cerrava, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CC of the party; Pilo Peristeri, member of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the Party; Besnik Bekteshi, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Qirjako Mihali, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party and first secretary of the Durres District Party Committee; Kico Mustaqi, alternate member of the Political Bureau of CC of the party and chief of the General Staff of the army; Haki Toska, member of the Central Committee of the party, were proposed as candidates to the People's Assembly. Their candidatures were unanimously endorsed.

Murra, Gegprifti Proposed

AU271510 Tirana ATA in English 1026 GMT 27 Dec 86

["Press Review"--ATA headline]

[Excerpt] Tirana, 27 Dec (ATA)--The press reports that the proposal of the candidates for deputies to the People's Assembly continues in an enthusiastic atmosphere throughout the country. Thus the candidatures of Comrade Prokop Murra, member of the Political Bureau of CC of the party and minister of the People's Defence, and Comrade Llambi Gegprifti, alternate member of the Political Bureau of CC of the party and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council were approved in two precincts of the district of Tirana.

POLITICS

ALBANIA

AWP PAPER ON VIENNA CSCE CONFERENCE

AU251603 Tirana ATA in English 1039 GMT 25 Dec 86

["European Security Cannot Be Achieved Through the Diplomatic Conferences of the Superpowers--Article of the Newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 25 Dec (ATA)--Another stage of the conference on the socalled European security was held for 40 days on end behind closed doors in Vienna, Elmas Leci writes in the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT.

It is for nearly 11 years on end that this conference on security has begun its proceedings, while the threats on the countries and peoples of Europe have been intensified. With their bases, troops, missiles, the superpowers threaten the European security, the freedom and independence of the European peoples.

The American and Soviet delegations held most of the time tete-a-tete talks in the first stage of Vienna conference which has just concluded. From this point of view, it is a farce organized by the American-Soviet diplomacy and not a "pan-European" meeting. The European peoples have witnessed and are witnessing the institutionalization of the demagogic on European security and the attempts of the superpowers to preserve their influence in our continent.

The failure of the first stage of Vienna conference proves that security and the rights of the peoples, as the PLA has stressed, cannot be achieved through demagogic statements and conferences, with fraudulent promises of the American imperialists and Soviet social imperialists. "The genuine road to the European security, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed at the report submitted to the 9th congress, is the liberation of the European peoples by [as received] the political, military and economic blocs of the superpowers, their tutelage, the following of an independent policy in all the fields, the exercise of the unlimited national sovereignty for all the questions," the newspaper concludes.

/7358
CSO: 2020/43

OLD CUSTOMS, NEW CONFLICTS SAID TO IMPEDE GROWTH

AU222201 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 12 Dec 86 pp 3-4

[Prof. Hamit Beqja article: "Courageous and Creative Confrontation With Problems Resulting From New Social Developments"]

[Excerpts] New, progressive phenomena and trends are noticeable every day in modern social development. But in our swift advance new problems also gather and emerge. By their very nature these too are of progressive character, but they are at the same time accompanied by new contradictions and by transient growing pains.

This is a legitimate ingredient of objective character within the development of socialist society. It is a naive belief, even a fossilized and metaphysical attitude, to think that socialist society knows no contradictions, and does not encounter difficult and involved problems.

New social developments present a more concrete and specific picture when we consider the everyday thinking and way of life of our people, their traditions and customs. Socialist thinking has blazed new trails in these fields too. Old-fashioned and anarchistic influences are still very tenacious. But we see much more frequently supposedly new styles of life which are in fact merely grafted onto the old, or are but a veneer. There is no lack of bastardized alien manifestations imported from the "civilized" bourgeois and revisionist world. In this area we find ourselves in a typical transitional stage. It would be a serious mistake to think: "It will sort itself out" or "one should not interfere"; abandoning such things to spontaneity, in these personal areas too, is quite alien to us.

Here, for instance, in the house of a self-confessed atheist, they are marking the 40th day after a death. Not just by paying a visit, but with a lunch. Yet the 40-day commemoration is a well-known religious rite. They might say, "We cannot do anything with the old people," but is this showing respect toward them? And when the people concerned are not old? And then, "We cannot change customs and traditions." But why should atheists acquiesce in customs of openly religious character?

In a family of socialist character, a growing boy has begun to show signs of extravagance in his clothes, tastes, and behavior. It may happen that this

is accompanied by some tendencies toward lack of commitment and parasitism in his studies, even in his opinions about life. People might say, "He is young; he will get over it." But let us not forget that he is on the threshold of independent life, he is defining his road in life, forming the ideals which will guide him on this road, the goals he will set himself. He must not be left "to himself." He must be helped. Of course, without crude pestering, but with kindness. But one must in no way fall into difference and liberalism.

A new family is being created: the wedding preparations are under way. There is great rejoicing. Some burdensome customs are still practiced, and are even increasing. A lot of things to be done--"giving your word," announcing the engagement, exchanging "tokens," some small, some large--celebrating, and a big wedding, without fail. Let us be frank: excessive expenditure, and heavy work. Often people who claim to be very emancipated practice this ritual. It seems that even they, perhaps out of inertia, "observe the customs." But what sort of customs?

It is clear that these aspects of life require free and truly personal discussion, and in public too. People can be helped to look at themselves, to voice their criticisms and self-criticisms, and to take the appropriate steps. But these discussions are very rare, and sometimes merely formal. The press and the publishing sector do little. Radio and television do even less. Yet television especially is the most suitable arena to open a wide and productive road for a free exchange of opinion. Television can create just the right conditions for a free symposium on these subjects.

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CSO: 2020/43

BRIEFS

CUKO, LEADERS ATTEND FESTIVAL--Tirana, 28 Dec (ATA)--The third and last concert of the 25th song festival over radio television was given at the Opera and Ballet Theater in the capital last night. Attending were working people of work and production centers, different institutions, men of arts and culture, youngsters, etc. Present were also Comrades Lenka Cuko, Besnik Bekteshi, Hajredin Celiku, Vangjel Cerrava, Pirro Kondi, the minister of education and culture, Tefta Cami, etc. [Excerpt] [Tirana ATA in English 1026 GMT 28 Dec 86 AU] /7358

ALGERIA'S BRAHIMI RECEIVES AMBASSADOR--Tirana, 5 Jan (ATA)--The prime minister of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, Abdelhamid Brahimi, received the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Algeria, Dhimiter Stamo. During the meeting, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on the close friendly relations existing between Albania and Algeria as well as on their further promotion in various fields. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0959 GMT 5 Jan 87 AU] /7358

AWP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PORTUGAL--Tirana, 27 Dec (ATA)--The delegation of the Central Committee of the PLA, headed by the member of the Central Committee of the party, Anastas Kondo, which attended the manifestation in Lisbon on occasion of the conclusion of the 5th Congress of the Communist Party (Reconstructed) of Portugal and the celebration of the 10th anniversary of its founding, returned home. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0936 GMT 27 Dec 86 AU] /7358

BEKTESHI ATTENDS SCIENTIFIC SESSION--Tirana, 23 Dec (ATA)--The Academy of Sciences in cooperation with the Committee of the Science and Technique organized the scientific session "Informatics and the Development of the Country's Economy" is one of the halls of the Museum of the National History in the capital on 22 December. Attending were scientific working people of the institutes, managers and specialists of the departments and production, mathematics of production, etc. Present were also the member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Besnik Bekteshi; the member of the Central Committee of the party, Haki Toska; the president of the Academy of Sciences, Prof. Aleks Buda; the rector of "Enver Hoxha" University of Tirana, Prof. Osman Kraja, and other comrades. [Excerpt] [Tirana ATA in English 0837 GMT 23 Dec 86 AU] /7358

GEGPRIFTI AT ART SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY--Tirana, 23 Dec (ATA)--A jubilee meeting was organised in the hall of the Higher Institute of Arts in the capital on 22 December afternoon on occasion of the 40th anniversary of the creation of the "Jordan Misja" Secondary Artistic School. Besides others present were also the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Executive Committee of the District People's Council, Comrade Llambi Gegprifti; the minister of education and culture, Tefta Cami, and others. [Excerpt] [Tirana ATA in English 0839 GMT 23 Dec 86 AU] /7358

ASLLANI, LEADERS AT PIONEERS' CELEBRATION--Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1900 GMT on 30 December carries a 3-minute report on the Pioneers' of Enver new year celebrations held in various districts on 30 December. Muho Asllani and Pali Miska, AWP Central Committee Politburo members, are reported as attending celebrations in Shkoder and Fier respectively. Qirjako Mihali, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, is reported as attending celebrations in Durres. Pirro Kondi and Llambi Gegprifti, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate members, are reported as attending celebrations in Tirana. [Editorial Report] AU /7358

CSO: 2020/43

KADNAR ON CSCE'S VIENNA FOLLOW-UP MEETING

AU241339 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Dec 86 pp 1, 7

[Interview with Milan Kadnar, head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the CSCE conference's follow-up meeting in Vienna, by RUDE PRAVO correspondent Bedrich Zagar: "From Confrontation to Cooperation"--in Vienna, date not given]

[Excerpt] [Zagar] It is understandable that in the foreground of the conference are the problems from the first basket: The military aspects of security and disarmament. These, without doubt, are the most important issues....

[Kadnar] The main attention of the Vienna follow-up meeting should be oriented toward arriving at practical measures in the military sphere.

These exists the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Pact member-states for disarmament in conventional weapons from the Atlantic to the Urals. And what is the response of the NATO Council? Not a word about disarmament. Also here in Vienna, the socialist countries are developing an initiative for the deliberations to be conducted in the desirable direction. Poland has submitted a proposal to supplement the mandate of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Disarmament--for example, by reporting and supervising military activities not only on the ground, but also in the air and at sea. It is necessary to finally discuss substantial cuts in troops strength and gradual disarmament in the sphere of conventional weapons. The West opposes these proposals, pointing out that the Vienna talks on the reduction of the number of armed forces and arms in central Europe have been dragging on for 13 years without success. How, allegedly, is it possible to achieve an agreement on a broader Europewide forum?

This is precisely the reason why it is necessary to implement new ideas and proposals. The fact is that NATO is in no hurry with disarmament, but the Reykjavik meeting of the highest USSR and U.S. representatives and the Stockholm conference indicated new thinking, bolder approaches.

[Zagar] The humanitarian sphere is in the third basket, but the West accords it priority, almost exclusive attention at the Vienna follow-up meeting. What can you say about it?

[Kadnar] Some Western countries, notably the United States and Britain, have shown lack of correctness and a fair amount of provocations. They concentrate on a few out of more than 200 items which the Final Act contains. In discussions they are aggravating the atmosphere, are striving for confrontation and not for cooperation, although it should be the other way around. The gross attacks on the alleged violations of human rights in the socialist countries are to retard the process of understanding and relaxation of tension. They are trying to retard the construction of a "common European home" as if they were afraid of cooperation and competition in a Europe which cooperates, and they even cast the postwar order in Europe in doubt.

In conclusion, I would like to state that there are also certain positive qualities to the first stage of the Vienna follow-up meeting. After all, the Europewide process--and the meeting in Vienna is proof of its being alive-- is an example also for other continents, a model of ways to build a comprehensive system of international security. This is the main thing. The truth is that no one opposed security and cooperation at the Vienna follow-up meeting. The overwhelming majority of states is sincerely interested in developing this process, and the majority of the delegations agreed with the proposal to convene a representative conference on cooperation in the humanitarian sphere in Moscow.

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CSO: 2400/110

DELEGATE IN VIENNA PRAISES PACT COUNTRIES' STANCE

LD151443 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1400 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Austria--At the follow-up meeting of the countries participating in Conference on Security and Cooperation held in Vienna, Jaromir Johanes, the Czechoslovak representative and deputy minister of foreign affairs, today submitted a proposal to hold an economic forum in Prague. As he said in his speech delivered at the plenary session of the participating countries, a further development of economic cooperation would be a contribution toward strengthening peace and security in Europe and the whole world. The Czechoslovak delegation will strive to ensure that the Vienna meeting adopts specific measures to improve conditions for the further development of Europe-wide economic cooperation and to make progress in implementing the Final Act in this sphere.

The proposal to hold an economic forum in Prague has been submitted by Czechoslovakia at the follow-up meeting jointly with Hungary, Poland, and the GDR. Jaromir Johanes said that the forum will examine perspectives, new opportunities and forms of mutual trade, industrial cooperation as well as the exchange of technologies. At the same time he gave the assurance that Czechoslovakia will do its utmost to ensure that the proposed forum takes place in optimally favorable conditions and brings effective results.

At today's session of the follow-up meeting the Czechoslovak representative also dealt with other aspects of the discussions that have taken place to date. He voiced unequivocal support for the proposal submitted last week by the representatives of Poland and the Soviet Union. The proposal seeks to augment the mandate of the conference on measures to strengthen confidence and security and on disarmament in Europe and the proposal to convene a conference on the promotion of humanitarian cooperation to Moscow. Jaromir Johanes stressed that these proposals are a manifestation of the constructive attitude of the Warsaw Pact countries toward tackling the problems under discussions. At the close he observed that the discussion to date on the implementation of the Final Act and the final document adopted at the Madrid conference have shown the need to approach each provision in a balanced way and confirm that Czechoslovakia is resolved to act with other delegations along this path in the future as well.

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CSO: 2400/110

LENART ADDRESSES CPSL CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSIONS

LD101533 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, at today's session of the CPSL Central Committee delivered a report of the Central Committee Presidium on the current stage of implementation of the program of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the resolution of the CPSL Congress in Slovakia.

In the introduction, he stressed the conclusions of the fourth session of the CPCZ Central Committee, which included the first experiences of the implementation of the 17th CPCZ Congress guidelines, and an assessment of how party organs and organizations, communists in state and economic organs and social organizations approach working out and implementing the congress resolutions. He said that, in harmony with the statement of the CPCZ Central Committee contained in the report of Comrade Gustav Husak, we may say that both on the statewide level, as well as in Slovakia, we have made the first steps in all spheres. They reflect organizational and mass political work of party organs and organizations in elucidating and implementing the resolutions of the congress.

Apart from the positive sides, however, one cannot fail to notice that the effort exerted so far is not bringing the expected results. One of the reasons is that not all party organs and organizations have worked out the guideline of the congress in concrete terms and in the proper form of action, that the elucidation of new tasks is, to some extent, of a cultural character, and that in many cases, everyone is waiting for some sort of sufficient impulse from the center. Consequently, Comrade Jozef Lenart continued, we are losing time and we may also lose the credit the party gained by setting out the bold program of accelerating the socioeconomic development of the society.

As he went on to say, the effort exerted after the 17th CPCZ Congress contributed to the fact that we have been achieving some positive results in the national economy, above all by fulfilling the quantitative tasks. However, we are not satisfied with the fact that we are not fulfilling the tasks of the congress in the qualitative parameters of development. It has not been possible to safeguard fully the tasks in lowering material requirements and overall expenses; our coping with the process of building social and

health care amenities. The inadequate implementation of the necessary structural changes causes problems on the domestic market. There are shortcomings also in the relations of production toward foreign trade, in particular in exports to the non-socialist states.

The results in the economy confirm the fact, Comrade Jozef Lenart went on to say, that the economic mechanism still does not create sufficient pressure for eliminating some grave problems. The 17th congress, in the interest of increasing efficiency of management of the national economy, set out substantially to improve organization, discipline and order and to strengthen protection of socialist ownership and safeguard socialist legality. Although we exerted much effort in this sphere, Comrade Jozef Lenart said in this connection, we cannot be fully satisfied with the overall standards.

He went on to say that some party officials and employees of management structure suffer from self-satisfaction in what has been achieved. We demand urgently, Comrade Jozef Lenart said today at the session of the CPSL Central Committee, that the strategic guideline of acceleration, set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress, may find its full expression in implementing the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

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CSO: 2400/110

RESOLUTION OF CPSL CC SESSION

AU151358 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Dec 86 pp 1, 2

[*"Resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia," adopted at a session of the CPSL Central Committee in Bratislava on 10 December]*

[Text] Following up on the Fourth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CPSL Central Committee reviewed the results and the course of the work of party agencies and organizations and of all party members in Slovakia in implementing the resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the Resolution of the CPSL Congress. It voices its full support for the Resolution of the Fourth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Communists in the Slovak SR are fully aware of the vital need to consistently implement the strategic line of accelerating socioeconomic development, a line that is marked by a new quality of growth, one that is based on intensification, on the attainment of a breakthrough in the utilization of scientific-technical progress and of socialist economic integration.

They actively endorse the results of the talks between highest party representatives of CEMA member-states in Moscow, as well as the results of the 42d meeting of CEMA, which highlight new tasks of socialist economic integration in the further effective development of the countries of the socialist community and permit us to make fuller use of the advantages of this integration in developing our national economy.

The CPSL Central Committee fully supports the peace efforts of the CPSU and the socialist countries. Communists in Slovakia will spare no effort to ensure that the results of economic and social development in the Slovak SR make a more marked contribution to implementing the resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and, thereby, to the further dynamic and effective development of the Czechoslovak economy in the interest of enhancing the strength, weight, and attractiveness of the socialist community in the world.

I.

The period after the 17th CPCZ Congress is marked by heightened activity of the working people and party, social, managerial, and economic agencies and

organizations in the Slovak SR. This activity is aimed at the fulfillment of tasks arising from the program of socioeconomic development for the years 1986-90, at the fulfillment of the tasks of the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, and at securing the tasks of its subsequent years, notably of the year 1987.

The targets and tasks of socioeconomic development set by the 17th CPCZ Congress and the Resolution of the CPSL Congress are reflected in the Eighth 5-Year Plan of Economic and Social Development in the Slovak SR.

Economic agencies and organizations are gradually meeting these targets and tasks. The overwhelming majority of organizations secures, in particular, the quantitative dimension of the tasks. However, while production tasks are being exceeded on the whole, there is also a growing number of organizations that do not cope with the plan. The irregularity of plan fulfillment is on the rise, qualitative indicators are not being fulfilled everywhere, inventories are growing at a disproportionate rate, and shortcomings persist in the investment process, in the quality and structure of meeting consumers' demand, and in ensuring the set growth and profitability of exports.

These problems must not be allowed to continue in the subsequent years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Entry into the year 1987 requires a fundamental turnaround in the approaches of managerial agencies and the economic sphere to ensuring, above all, the qualitative specifications that have been determined for the first 2 years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

The CPSL Central Committee stresses that the fulfillment of tasks in the qualitative aspect of development is the decisive area for ensuring the strategic line of the 17th CPCZ Congress--the line of accelerating socioeconomic development. It is a vital necessity that we make full use of the potentials provided by the current qualitatively higher level of socialist economic integration. It is necessary to markedly increase the participation of organizations in Slovakia in the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of CEMA Member-States Through the Year 2000. With effective assistance from party agencies and organizations, it is necessary to promote and enforce the establishment of direct ties among enterprises and research institutes and laboratories and to set up joint enterprises and associations. This must result in a marked rise in the application of science and technology, in product innovation and technological innovation and technological innovation, and in the quality and technological standard of products as the sole possibility of our advancement and of meeting the needs of the population.

The CPSL Central Committee supports the efforts of the CPCZ Central Committee aimed at the gradual restructuring of the system of management and planning within the entire economic mechanism. Organizations in Slovakia that are involved in the comprehensive experiment of enhancing independence and responsibility for effective development and increasing the efficiency of direct management must creatively apply the principles of the experiment in order to contribute to their rapid verification and to the utilization of their findings in the national economy.

II.

The CPSL Central Committee discussed the draft of the Law on the Eighth 5-Year Plan of Economic Development in the Slovak SR. It directs the attention of all Communists toward the consistent fulfillment of the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, especially to the fulfillment of the plan for this year and of the 1987 plan.

In the interest of a successful accomplishment of tasks, it demands of all senior officials greater resolve, consistency, and personal responsibility in tackling persisting problems, especially in capital investment, improving efficiency, and doing away with losses in enterprises and production. Special emphasis must be placed on the preparation of crucial projects, on putting them into operation, on assimilating production in new capacities, on modernizing and retooling the production base, and on raising the level of the innovation process and of the quality of products. It is essential to improve the quality of direct managerial work and to consistently assert planning, technological, and work discipline, order, and irreconcilability toward violations of socialist legality and the principles of socialist ethics. Shortcomings existing in this area require a principled implementation of the political contents of the Letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium to Party Agencies and Organizations on Deepening the Effectiveness of the Struggle Against Violations of the Principles of Socialist Legality, Ethics, and Discipline at all workplaces and in all work collectives.

In accordance with the Resolution of the Fourth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CPSL Central Committee charges all party members in Slovakia and all party agencies and organizations with acting as the crucial driving force in the struggle to achieve a high degree of efficiency and a new quality of economic development. They must more effectively adapt the style, methods, and forms of party work to the exacting conditions of the present and future development in the spirit of the Leninist norms and style of work. They must not be content with mediocrity and with the results achieved, but must postulate ever higher demands, particularly on the work of senior functionaries and ranking officials. They must continue to raise the level of their knowledge, creatively apply resolutions to their own conditions, and consistently supervise their fulfillment. They must raise the level of work with cadres with respect to their selection, training, placement, and assessment. They must reinforce the standing of party members as examples for others, give full support to those who by their integrity contribute to the development of society, and take uncompromising steps against those who yield to self-satisfaction, do not discharge their duties, and do not seek necessary solutions.

Preparations for annual members meetings must be carried out in a highly demanding fashion so that these meetings become an important step in bringing about a change in people's way of thinking and in their behavior in implementing the strategic line set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress.

The CPSL Central Committee is convinced that the social organizations of the National Front in the Slovak SR, particularly the Revolutionary Trade Union

Movement, the Socialist Youth Union, and the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technical Society, will actively participate in the initiative of the Central Trade Union Council and in the Prague Appeal and will develop organizational and mass-educational work in order to raise the effectiveness of work initiative and socialist competition to a higher qualitative level and thus maximize their contribution to the fulfillment of the tasks of the socioeconomic development.

The CPSL Central Committee voices the conviction that party members in Slovakia will grasp the demanding nature of the tasks of the current period and do everything within their power to fulfill them.

III.

The CPSL Central Committee approves:

1. The Report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium on the Present State of the Realization of the Program of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the Resolution of the CPSL Congress in Slovakia, submitted by Comrade J. Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, as a binding guideline for the work of party agencies and organizations and for party members in state, economic, and social agencies and organizations in the Slovak SR.
2. The Report on the Eighth 5-Year Plan of the Development of the Slovak SR, delivered by Comrade P. Bahyl, deputy premier of the Slovak SR and chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission.
3. The Report on the Activity of the Presidium, Secretariat, and Commissions of the CPSL Central Committee Since the CPSL Central Committee Session of 26 June 1986.
4. The Budget of the CPSL for 1987.

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CSO: 2400/110

SLOVAK COUNCIL DISCUSSES PLAN, BUDGET

LD120014 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Excerpts] The fourth meeting of the Slovak National Council has opened in Bratislava.

Pavol Bahyl, deputy premier and chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission described the Eighth 5-Year Plan in these words:

[Begin Bahyl recording] The Eighth 5-Year Plan and the bill of the law that was assessed by the fourth session of the CPCZ Central Committee and yesterday's session of the CPSL Central Committee are based on the targets and tasks of the economic and social policy of the CSSR.

In harmony with the mapped out line of the long-term economic strategy as part of the development of the united Czechoslovak economy, and on the basis of making use of natural and economic conditions and of mobilizing all reserves, the law sets the task of accelerating the economic growth of the Slovak SR. This is expressed in the planned rise of the creation of the gross national revenue in the last year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan against 1985 by 23-25 percent, in terms of stable prices. This envisages the growth of national revenue during the Eighth 5-Year Plan by approximately Kcs 42 billion. This is double the growth attained in the last 5-year plan. The acceleration of the rate of the growth of the economy requires more general increase of efficiency, based on intensification of development. Of key importance for this is the increase of the final effect of utilization of energy and material: their resources will be increased only slightly in the Eighth 5-Year Plan and such important material as primary metallurgical products, oil products, and wood will remain on its current level or will even sometimes be reduced. Therefore in the enterprises and organizations of the economic sphere, relative saving of material expenses by 1.5-1.6 percent annually should be secured. This should be done differentially in keeping with the conditions of individual spheres.

The required growth of efficiency cannot be implemented without a change in the utilization and efficiency of primary funds. If we continue in the same trend of development as in the last 10 years it would not secure a speedier dynamism of economic growth in line with the speeding up of the growth of living standards. Such a situation and mistakes of the past must be speedily

rectified. Industrial development is based on a faster dynamism of the growth of the processing industries, which will guarantee almost 80 percent of the overall increase of industrial production. The growth of electrotechnological industry and engineering is to contribute to this as the key factor, and their production is to increase by 42 percent. This should secure approximately a 40 percent increase in exports, a 60 percent growth of supplies of consumer goods, and a 35 percent increase of supplies of machinery and equipment for investment project construction. [End recording]

Finance Minister Frantisek Miseje, in his explanation of the State Budget said among other things:

[Begin Miseje recording] The resolution of the CPSL Congress obliged us to approach the problems of intensification of the economy in a programmed way. In keeping with this we are promoting further effective work with the programs on improving efficiency. Through the tasks of the State Budget, pressure is developed so that the measures inherent in programs and the profits following from them are fully implemented.

In particular, in the process of implementing measures included in the program, the economic sphere must secure not only the planned growth of profit but also the creation of financial funds in excess of the plan in order to cover a part of planned investment expenditure, amounting to 6 percent. This measure on its own requires the mobilization of reserves amounting to Kcs 770 million. It also means that in keeping with the principles of the financial policy and [word indistinct] conditions are created for investment development by individual spheres and enterprises through their financial competence. We will give priority and stimulate financially, innovative acts that do not require a high amount of investment.

The financial policy and the state budget for the next year create space for intensification of repairs and maintenance and the updating of machinery from noninvestment resources. However, we must use this possibility in an efficient way and gradually eliminate all obsolete means of production. The State Budget not only sets demanding tasks but it also creates conditions for their implementation. Noninvestment grants for centrally controlled organizations are to amount to Kcs 6.2 billion. For organizations controlled by national committees they amount to 3 billion, and for agricultural cooperative organizations it amounts to 6.6 billion. In relation to the plans' indices, these grants complement the impact of prices and other means. Generally, however, grants provided for distribution among economic enterprises will be limited so they cannot be used to hide poor results. Our aim is to spend every crown from the State Budget in an efficient way. [End recording]

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CSO: 2400/110

LACK OF ENTHUSIASM FOR NEW FORMS OF WORK

AU071745 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Dec 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Bridges Between Mine and Ours"]

[Excerpts] Comrade Ivan Gonko called the brigade-based form of the organization of work and remuneration a bridge between mine and ours at the seminar devoted to the subject, held at the CPSL Central Committee recently. He voiced a nice and, above all, a vivid comparison. As a bridge connects two river banks, the brigade-based form of the organization of work and remuneration makes it possible to unite the interests of each interested individual with the interests of an enterprise and the entire society.

As a rule, listening to numbers is not pleasant. However, the facts on the development of the brigade-based forms of the organization of work and remuneration in our country to date, given at the aforementioned seminar, sounded pleasant to the ears of every listener interested in economic problems. According to statistical data, 12,800 collectives having 300,000 members are practicing the brigade-based form of the organization of work and remuneration throughout the CSSR. In Slovakia there are 4,300 collectives with 130,000 members. Thus, it would seem that in a few years, tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands of bridges and little bridges between mine and ours have come into being.

However, Dusan Miklanek, minister of construction of the Slovak Socialist Republic, said openly at the seminar that out of the approximately 1,400 brigades in the construction sector, he regards about 40 as progressive and of model quality.

In this respect, the construction sector is not at all an exception. A similarly unsuitable ratio between the officially listed number of collectives practicing the brigade-based form of the organization of work and remuneration and the number of collectives of a truly new type exists also in other sectors. The construction sector has been lucky that some time ago the Committee of the People's Control checked on its implementation of the brigade-based form. Now they view problems in a different, a new manner. They know there, for example, that of the 136 collectives in four enterprises of

the economic production unit of the Civil Construction Works [Pozemne stavby] Bratislava and the economic production unit Industrial Construction Works [Priemyslne stavby] Kosice listed as practicing the brigade-based form, only the collective in Priemstav Prievidza fulfilled the conditions.

The builders, but also the responsible personnel of industrial organizations (the survey of the level of the implementation of the brigade-based form was carried out recently also by the Ministries of Labor and Social Affairs--and that in several sectors) were not and are not jumping for joy over what the checks have revealed. At variance with reality, they do not regard them as luck. They did not and they do not want to comprehend that they should be thankful to the members of the survey commissions, because they have helped them, they have done their work for them, they have opened their eyes, and have made it possible for them to turn back from an incorrect path in time.

What is happening in enterprises, plants, at general directorates, and at ministries? The grossest type of formalism celebrates its victory there! Formalists [formalisti] in leading positions have permitted, nay, they have done their best to make the means become the objective. That collectives practicing the brigade-based form of the organization of work and remuneration, instead of being a component encouraging initiative and creative activity, motivating the utilization of untapped production potential, instead of being a component leading to collectivism, to the democratization of life in enterprises, to a new social policy, have become an ordinary stroke in a piece of paper, a stroke that brings nothing and resolves nothing.

In connection with the determination of the strategy of the acceleration of the socioeconomic development, we identify ourselves with restructuring, especially those in the production sphere, in which the shortcomings of the existing economic mechanism survive to the greatest extent, stress its necessity most. Thus far, unfortunately, what is involved is only lip service being paid to the restructuring. In reality--measured by the level of the fulfillment of the principles toward which the brigade-based form of the organization of work and remuneration is oriented--we are drawing away from a genuine restructuring.

We are drawing away from it in the sense that we are standing still, whereas elsewhere they have listened to the challenge of the times and have acted; we deceive ourselves and let ourselves be deceived by the dynamism of the growth of the number of collectives practicing the brigade-based form and by other quantitative indicators.

Even if we call this or that production collective a brigade, a collective of the new type, or a collective practicing the brigade-based form of the organization of work and remuneration, but do not create in the organization of work and remuneration conditions under which its members could truly work in the new way, we gain nothing. We definitely will not change the mentality of people, a mentality which has been forming for years.

The democratization of life in enterprises, too, was discussed at the seminar of the CPSL Central Committee. Allegedly, as if some ranking economic personnel were afraid of a partner-like relationship with the brigades; as if they did not wish increased pressure for effectiveness from below. This is one of the moments that prevent the development of the brigade-based form, which condemns it to becoming just a stroke in a piece of paper--at the most. Other obstacles are also known, such as indolence, ossification, Bonapartism. But why be satisfied with only exposing them, pointing them out? Where does this unenthusiastic [vlazny] attitude toward formalism in the introduction of the brigade-based form in practice come from, toward patting each other on the back [hladkani sa] in enterprises as well as in ministries?

Allegedly it is incorrect to criticize publicly not only the ranking economic personnel, but also more generally an organization for formally implementing the brigade-based form, because its implementation is not mandatory. Logic turned upside down! Or, perhaps, is a camouflage, passing off something for something completely different the case? Or does the Constitution not say that it is the duty of all to make the greatest possible effort and initiative for the best possible fulfillment of the tasks of the state plan; do the CPCZ Statutes not charge the party members with the task of being pioneers of everything that is progressive, and systematically see to the intensification of the national economy?

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CSO: 2400/110

JAKES SAYS AFRICAN, MIDEAST TOUR RESULTS 'VERY POSITIVE'

LD170018 Prague CTK in English 2007 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Aden Dec 16 (CTK)--The friendly working visits to Ethiopia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Democratic Yemen have brought very positive results, member of the Presidium and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Milos Jakes has told CTK here.

Milos Jakes who led a delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee which visited these countries further said that the aim of the visits was to foster the development of cooperation mainly in the political sphere and to discuss questions of economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

During the visits "we met with the firm determination to counter the attacks of imperialism...to strengthen the unity of these states," Milos Jakes said adding that "these countries naturally count with our solidarity and in many cases also with our help."

"The leading representatives of these countries, general secretaries and premiers highly appreciated that the Czechoslovak Communist Party arrived at this very moment and held talks with them," he said.

Economic talks held in the countries visited by the Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation showed that these states are aware of the fact that orientation on the capitalist countries would not mean a step forward in solving social questions, Milos Jakes further said.

They are mostly countries with immense raw materials wealth and "if we participate in its use then we can speak of mutually advantageous economic co-operation," he said.

These countries are greatly interested in Czechoslovakia's experiences in the work of the party, Milos Jakes stated and said that the delegation was received with such friendship which can be characterized as relations between people convinced that they pursue the same path.

Great attention was paid during the visit to relations between parties. The Czechoslovak delegation signed four protocols on cooperation between the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the parties in the visited countries. Czechoslovakia wants to help these parties in strengthening their organizational structures, mainly the education of cadres. The implementation of these documents could be beneficial to both sides, Milos Jakes said.

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CSO: 2400/110

COMMENTS ON 'REFORMS' IN CHINA

AU231149 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Dec 86 p 6

[Vladimir Divis article: "On Topical Questions of Present Day China; The Path of Political Reform"]

[Text] From the moment an end was put to the so-called Cultural Revolution (1976), profound changes have been occurring in the PRC's political life. They have deepened after the third session of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party [CCP] (December 1978), at which an economic reform was proclaimed. To the main points of the program of the 13th CCP Congress, the issue of a further reform--of the political system--is to be added. The congress will be held next October, but some of the issues of the forthcoming reform are already being discussed in China today.

While the 12th congress in September 1982 devoted the greatest attention to economic problems, the upcoming deliberations of representatives of 44 million Chinese communists in 1987 will search for answers to topical issues, especially in the ideological, ideoeducational, cultural, and other important spheres of superstructure.

The recent sixth session of the CCP Central Committee noted that in the course of the past 6 years many successes have been registered in the economic sphere, but, at the same time, quite a few shortcomings. Also, the new elements on all levels of the political structure have yielded fundamental changes in the economic life. "We are facing a great historic test, which will decide whether we will succeed in effectively opposing the destructive bourgeois and feudal ideology or whether we will deviate from the correct path...," states the final document of the session.

This test, without doubt, will be the practical realization of the political reform. In this connection, the influential Chinese newspaper TING-TI Z-PAO [spelling as published] (ECONOMIC DAILY) notes that "its central objective will be to perfect the country's administration, not to change the political system." They will not be building from scratch. The Chinese leadership can draw on valuable lessons and experience from the first half of the fifties, which were generalized and critically assessed by the exceptionally important eighth party congress in September 1956.

As is known, not long after the eighth congress there occurred a fundamental shift away from the principled Marxist-Leninist line. On the agenda came the adventurous policy of the so-called Great Leap forward, and later no less adventurous policy of the so-called Cultural Revolution. The main forces of society were falsely directed toward "class struggle even after the victory of socialism," instead of toward the fulfillment of the most fundamental tasks of socialist construction. The country's internal forces had begun gradually tackling and rectifying these extremes of the then-dominant Maoist course.

The current political reform, which is now being prepared, constitutes a practical renewal of the political and economic system of the 1949-56 period in harmony with the PRC Constitution and taking into account the changed conditions and the present level of the development of production forces in the world as well as inside the country at the close of the 20th century.

After almost 3 decades, the party, the legislative assembly, and other agencies of people's power at all levels, are beginning to return to the democratic principle of electiveness [volitelnost].

This is one of the paths to the correction of the errors of the past, when a group of officials in the highest party functions, headed by Mao Zedong, used to control all spheres of the country's life, while the roles of lower party, state, and legislative agencies--if they existed at all--were mostly a pro forma nature.

According to a commentary in TING-TI Z-PAO, it is now necessary to speedily define the tasks and powers of party agencies on the one hand and, for example, of the central government and local governments in provinces on the other hand. Decision-making about concrete issues is to be decentralized, a matter that would contribute to curbing the rampant administration in the center, enhancing the independence, performance, and responsibility of ranking personnel and functionaries in provinces and districts. The Chinese press stresses that this process will not be easy in view of the bitter legacy of the past decades (1957-78). On the contrary. It will take longer until all responsible party, state, and other functionaries assimilate the old-new methods.

Today, more than ever before, Chinese society discusses reforms which affect all spheres of the political and economic life. The recent sixth session of the CCP in this connection affirmed the key principles, which the party wants to abide by at this stage:

- the leading role of the party in society,
- the socialist road of the country's development,
- the democratic dictatorship of the people,
- the application of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and--as is being said--of "Mao Zedong's ideas."

Particularly great stress is being put on the two first principles.

As was also noted at the session, China is still in the initial stage of building socialist society. This assessment proceeds from an analysis of the errors of the previous years, when--regardless of the backwardness of production forces and the far from overcome legacy of the feudal past in social relations--in the PRC one began prematurely talking about "construction of communism," about "communist ideology," and such things. This incorrect assessment, which culminated in a number of fundamental errors, had to be dearly paid for by the Chinese people.

Today, 37 years after the birth of the PRC, when determining the strategy for the next few years, the party and state leadership proceed from the fact that the PRC continues to be only in the initial stage of the building socialism. Thus, they also explain the current orientation toward a multi-sectoral [vicesektorovo] economy, the endeavor to involve the capital of overseas Chinese in the process of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, the various experiments, and other steps in the domestic-political and economic spheres.

/6662
CSO: 2400/110

BRIEFS

MASS MEDIA CONFERENCE--Comrade Jan Fojtik chaired in Prague today a state-wide conference of leading officials of the mass communication media on the conclusions reached at the fourth session of the CPCZ Central Committee. Svatopluk Potac, federal deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, gave an exposition on the report on the Eighth 5-Year Plan of economic and social development and he also answered journalists' questions. At the close of the conference, Comrade Jan Fojtik spoke about the tasks arising for the press, radio and television from the fourth session of the CPCZ Central Committee. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 12 Dec 86 LD] /6662

CHNOUPEK VISITS MONGOLIA--Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, has ended his official friendly visit to Mongolia and has left Ulaanbaatar. At the close of the visit Bohuslav Chnoupek was received by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural. Both representatives spoke highly of the present development of Czechoslovak-Mongolian relations and they informed one another about the standpoints of their countries on present international problems. Jambyn Batmonh positively evaluated the course and results of the talks between the foreign ministers of both countries, describing them as constructive, fruitful, and very useful for further development of bilateral relations. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 20 Dec 86 LD] /6662

EDITORIAL ON BREZHNEV REPORTED--In an editorial article on the 80th anniversary of the birth of Leonid Brezhnev the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA recalls his life. It writes about his active participation in the struggle against fascism and his contribution to the postwar reconstruction of the Soviet Union. However, the paper gives a reminder that during the last years of Leonid Brezhnev's life and activities a biased assessment of what was achieved became widespread. Complacency, indiscipline and a tendency to embellish the real state of things became widespread. Exactingness in selecting and placing cadres was reduced. Many negative phenomena of a social, ethical and moral nature came into being. At the same time, there was a lack of consistent democratism, broad public openness, criticism and self-criticism and effective control. This was manifested also in ideological and propaganda work where formalistic attitudes took root and detachment reality became characteristic.

Finally, PRAVDA says that the plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee in April 1985 worked out the strategy for speeding up social and economic development of the country, a strategy of radical change, renewal and revolutionary rebuilding of all spheres of social life. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 19 Dec 86 LD] /6662

NORTH BOHEMIAN COMMITTEE SESSION--The North Bohemian Regional Party Committee at its session in Usti nad Labem today emphasized the necessity of accelerating scientific-technical advancement as the key condition for the successful fulfillment of the conclusions of 17th party congress in the conditions of the region. Jan Fojtik, Presidium candidate member and secretary of the party Central Committee, pointed in a discussion to the need of principled and constructive criticism, which not only reveals shortcomings but mainly tries to rectify them. He said that they must try to overcome difficulties more actively and create a constructive creative policy and relevant cadre policy to make it possible. He also recalled the important role the annual party meetings will play in the process. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 16 Dec 86 LD] /6662

GERLE TALKS WITH UK'S HOWE--Great Britain--Deputy Czechoslovak Premier Ladislav Gerle met today--the last day of his official visit to the country--Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe. The topic of the talks were Czechoslovak-British relations. Ladislav Gerle also visited some industrial enterprises in the vicinity of London and met representatives of the Commercial and Industrial Chamber of London. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 17 Dec 86 LD] /6662

BILAK RECEIVES CYPRIOT POLITICIANS--Prague Dec 17 (CTK)--Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary Vasil Bilak received here today member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Progressive Party of the Working People (AKEL) of Cyprus Yeoryios Christodoulides and AKEL Politburo alternate member Lukis Aledras. They discussed topical questions of cooperation between the two fraternal parties. The two guests are here on a short working visit at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1850 GMT 17 Dec 86 LD] /6662

CSO: 2020/44

STATE SECRETARY ON ARMS CONTROL, POLICY

LD272358 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 2015 GMT 27 Dec 86

[Interview with State Secretary Gyula Horn by Gyoergy Ballo on the "Panorama" program; on 27 December in Hungarian television studio; no video available--live or recorded]

[Text] [Ballo] Toward the end of the year one always wonders how this particular year will be remembered later on. On the basis of the Reykjavik summit, will we remember this year as one of great opportunities that were missed or as a year when the Soviet Union and the United States came closer than ever before to a comprehensive agreement?

[Horn] I think that both sides of the question are true. Nonetheless, I would like to add the following to the background: However contradictory this year was, the new realities of the present age have been formulated and I think that a great deal of effort has been made to recognize these and have them recognized. By this I mean first and foremost that irrespective of how differently the Reykjavik summit might be evaluated, the essence is that the Geneva summit, which in my view was of historic significance, continued. If I were to make a distinction between Geneva and Reykjavik, I would put it as follows: While Geneva set down the requirements following from the realities of the present age in a joint document, Reykjavik went further in the sense that it formulated concrete means for the reduction of military tension.

It is also a new element perhaps that previous meetings of this kind, as well as the arms limitation talks, were concerned primarily with setting a ceiling for any further increase. Now, however, the radical reduction of armaments was discussed. Reykjavik brought progress in this respect as well.

[Ballo] It seems to me that the strategic defense initiative must be given some sort of recognition. We cannot go into this in this conversation. What is it that NATO acknowledges or accepts from these new concepts of security policy? Where is the common point here?

[Horn] It is a significant circumstance in my view that all those things that were said in Reykjavik could not be realized primarily for U.S. internal

political reasons. This was perhaps the decisive factor. It is also important that NATO has reacted to, among others, the joint conceptions aimed at a 50 percent reduction in the strategic offensive weapons and to freeing Europe from nuclear weapons. This was perhaps the first time that NATO reacted favorably to one of the appeals of the Warsaw Treaty, specifically to the one made in Budapest, which called for immediate talks on the reduction of conventional armaments. In practice this also means that our line--according to which if the other side reacts to one of our proposals negatively, this does not mean that the basis for negotiations have crumbled but that it is necessary for us to examine our proposals, to bring them up to date and to make further endeavours to have them accepted--is correct.

[Ballo] One understands this, but I think it nonetheless has to be asked: In your opinion, how far can the Soviet willingness to compromise stretch? One has a feeling that we must be at the furthest limit of Soviet willingness to compromise, in particular if this willingness does not lead to a sense of achievement regarding international diplomatic-political success.

[Horn] Look, first of all, in my opinion, the Soviet leaders could not expect some kind of major breakthrough against such a tough opponent as the United States in the space of a year and a half. I must note, however, that some sort of psychological breakthrough has been achieved in the United States and in the world. In this sense, more happened in 1986 than in the previous 10 years.

Secondly, there is no question of Soviet foreign policy lacking a sense of success. These new proposals are on the negotiating tables. Further, it is also a very important circumstance that nuclear testing is now jointly supervised in the territories of both the United States and the Soviet Union. It is also a significant fact that the United Nations has approved a proposal for putting the establishment of a comprehensive international peace and security system on the agenda. The Stockholm Agreement in September was a very important event. In practice, this is the first substantial step for 11 years in the sphere of military confidence-building.

It is also a new development, particularly for Soviet foreign policy, that the mistrust, or anxiety, of the West is decreasing in connection with the international role of the Soviet Union. This is due in part to the new proposals, but also to the fact that the Soviet Union is beginning to develop and realize a new policy toward both Western Europe and Japan, a policy which takes the characteristics of these countries, or capitalist centers into far-reaching consideration. Last but not least, I consider the fact that new power relations are emerging in the United States with respect to international politics to be an extremely important circumstance. This is indicated by the results of the Congressional elections in November, 1986, and as a result of all these factors, in the year to come, including the post-Reagan period, that is, following the Presidential elections in November, 1988, there is hope for a change in the American conduct as regards these new ideas and initiatives.

[Ballo] As we are having this conversation on 27 December, in a Hungarian television studio, I think it is inevitable that I should ask what Hungarian foreign policy can do to maintain Hungary's international prestige, or even to increase it, amidst the growing economic difficulties which beset the country.

[Horn] I think that this country enjoys international prestige as a result of everything that we have done and have achieved. I do not see any indication of us wanting to change the internal and foreign policy line which we have pursued up to now. What is more, we wish to solve our growing economic and other problems with the help of further reforms and an increased participation in the international division of labor. Hungarian foreign policy can provide substantial help in this.

There is, however, another factor which is very important. This is that at the present age states are compelled not only to live peacefully side by side but to live peacefully together. This did not develop in this way because someone made a decision on this or that side but the general development of human civilization and the scientific-technical revolution have brought it about. The stance which a particular country takes in relation to peaceful coexistence determines the international prestige of that country. I am convinced that this little country, the Hungarian People's Republic, has and will have respect in the world from this aspect as well.

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CSO: 2500/147

PRESS SPOKESMAN ON IMMIGRATION, EMIGRATION SITUATION

LD201016 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Yesterday, as usual, Government Spokesman Rezsö Banyasz informed correspondents about the Council of Ministers' session and also answered questions. The correspondent of the Hungarian Telegraphic Agency asked him about the emigration of Hungarian citizens and foreign national residence in Hungary.

[Begin recording] [Banyasz] Regarding the question of Hungarians who settle abroad, it is a long time--and I underline this with pride--since we have had an unsolved issue of family reunion with any country whatsoever. The number of those requesting permission to emigrate in 5 years--that is, 1981-85--has hardly exceeded 8,000. In 95 percent of the petitions, decisions were made in favor of the petitioners. Only 1-2 percent of those wanting to leave indicate political or religious reasons as justification for their wishing to emigrate.

The number of Hungarians asking for permission to return to the homeland has increased. Presently, there are nearly 25,000 foreigners who live in our homeland as residents. Residence in Hungary can be given only to those who possess permission to emigrate which is issued by the country releasing the citizen, which is often not easy to obtain. In the past 5 years, according to our figures, there have been almost 17,000 such petitions received by our authorities. This is 7 percent higher than the figure in the previous 5 years. Ninety-one percent of the requests for permission to settle have come from neighboring countries--over 40 percent from Romania--that is, from those areas where Hungarians live in the greatest numbers. These petitions to move from one country to another naturally require great attention and thorough consideration. It is understandable that everybody must primarily seek prosperity where his ancestors have lived for centuries and worked for the well-being of the homeland. [End recording]

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CSO: 2500/147

GOVERNMENT, TU OFFICIALS ON WAGE POLICY

LD050323 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 2030 GMT 4 Dec 86

[From the "News Background" program; studio discussion with Albert Racz, chairman of the State Office for Wages and Labor; and Sandor Nagy, secretary of the National Council of Trade Unions; on the 4 December meeting between government and the National Council of Trade Union officials in Budapest; presented by Akos Mester--live]

[Text] [Mester] At their discussion this afternoon, the government and the National Council of Trade Unions [SZOT] representatives have agreed on a series of important issues, and, I presume, not entirely without debate. What you see here is tomorrow's issue of NEPSZAVA. As you see, on the front page it reports on the discussion of the government and SZOT representatives. Here on the "News Background" studio we have already this evening as our guests: Albert Racz, chairman of the State Office for Wages and Labor, and Sandor Nagy, SZOT secretary. Am I right in thinking that even where you did agree it is not certain that you were always on the same view in the course of the discussions?

[Racz] That is true, for after all, the content, the essence, of this high-level agreement and meeting is precisely that this body should conclude a longer process, the work of planning that has been going on throughout the entire autumn, this year's assessments, and that it should resolve the still outstanding issues. Indeed a lot of debate preceded it. We already had prepared these issues of which the communique speaks.

[Mester] However, I am informed that you meet regularly and exchange views on various topics.

[Nagy] So regularly in fact that it is almost daily. I think I do not exaggerate when I state in the recent weeks, for example, hardly a day went by when we did not have to talk or debate with either Comrade Racz or the leaders or staff members of the Planning Office or other organs of State Administration concerned with planning work.

[Mester] The telex machines tonight have already tapped out the communique that was issued after your consultation. In this I read that if there is an

increase in the price of basic consumer goods in the course of the year then the whole range of people receiving benefits will have to be given something to offset it, that is, compensation. It is not certain that everybody understands what we may and may not include in the category of basic goods.

[Racz] I think that an absolutely accurate formulation, so that we do not misunderstand one another, should state that: If next year there are any official price increases in the sphere of basic consumer utility goods, then the extent of this will have to be compensated for in the sphere of benefits, and this is also important, in pension supply, GYES [child care assistance], GYED [child care allowance], and so on.

[Mester] Now, what is it that can not be included here?

[Racz] According to this, I can include in the category of basic goods those articles that are necessary for subsistence, such as clothing, food, and so on, which belong to the sphere of official price fixing. Consumer goods, such as tobacco, coffee, alcohol, do not belong in the sphere of basic goods, although they come under official price fixing.

[Mester] Cosmetics?

[Racz] Cosmetics, and so on. Well, let us say those are free-price goods, but these things do not belong in the category of basic foodstuffs. This is the system today.

[Mester] Now, let us say, if the price of basic goods is increased, then obviously that will affect, or could affect, a series of other things as well.

[Nagy] Well, that is natural. Although we are not here alluding to the communique, that is one reason why the communique contains this. That is why we had to talk about this issue, because in the case of the various social security welfare forms--basically this means pensions, child care allowance, child care assistance, and family allowance--since these are welfare benefits, the increased costs should be offset by the state, because it is not the wage earner trying to attain a higher income needed for the higher prices through the wage he earns, but it is a question of a welfare benefit, which we adjust to the higher prices.

[Mester] You mentioned wages, I believe that it cannot be avoided in this conversation--although as far as I know it obviously was not a topic among you--that a new disposition has been in effect from 2 December until April, which restricts the increase of basic wages. Why do we not call this a wage-freeze [ber-stop], if it is that; on the other hand, if it is not that, then what should we call it?

[Racz] If you do not mind, I shall change the question--I shall not call it a disposition.

[Mester] Then what do you call it?

[Racz] The essence of the affair is precisely--and it is an unusual thing in our society, and I personally am pleased about it--that such an agreement came into being with concerted thought and action. At the proposal of the government, the trade unions and all the organs of interest representation agreed that we would act, and everyone in his own sphere, economic organ, institution, office, would act so that the increase of basic wages would be postponed until 1 April. This is not a stipulation of a provision of law; it is an agreement regarding conduct.

[Mester] It is not a wage-freeze?

[Racz] I can not speak about a wage-freeze, because the issue is the postponement of the increase of basic wages, and not the freezing of earnings. Therefore, it does not mean that it is not due where there is more output, where there is an obligatory raise, that is, obligatory according to the provision of law. If, in certain work spheres, a person's [word indistinct] elapses, it must be raised.

The payment of bonuses or profit shares at the end of the year, etc.,--all these are legal allowances; they must be paid. If there is a surplus of output somewhere, we are pleased about it, and it must be paid. So a wage-freeze is not the issue.

Its goal is that--and it is being confirmed this year as well--that very often pledged basic wage increases are implemented without the foundations, without being backed by performance. This is what we want to avoid, so that only when this year is seen with certainty, and next year has got under way, should there be consideration of how to raise wages, and how to manage wages.

[Nagy] I should like to add that very prolonged debate and thinking preceded the formulation of this agreement, on the part of the government and the trade unions alike, and naturally, not without justification.

What Comrade Racz said, that he is pleased about this agreement, obviously he was not thinking of the fact that it was necessary for us to bring this about, but that we...

[Mester] ...that you agreed...

[Nagy] ...agreed, and I say frankly, that as regards the form of the affair, it is rightful, because there also were ideas that perhaps government organs should be authorized with provisions of law on whose basis a wage increase could be banned. To that, we said that we thought that if we jointly view the state of the economy and we want to take measures, then to act in concert, in a responsible manner, would be much more honorable than a one-sided authorization by provision of law. In that sense, the agreement has significance.

[Mester] However, you also had another, additional proposal, that the movement of prices should follow the restriction on the increase of basic wages.

[Nagy] I think that is absolutely natural. If I am permitted to work it thusly, if in the first quarter of the year there is this self-restraint, in a certain sense self-limitation, as this is how it also can be interpreted with regard to the increase of basic wages, then it also is natural that there should be no raising of the price of basic consumer items until this restriction expires.

[Mester] So again--excuse me--does this mean that since this restriction on the increase of basic wages is valid until April...

[Nagy] Yes, until 1 April.

[Mester] So until April, the price of basic consumer items can not be raised?

[Racz] It will not take place. The representatives of government agreed that it would accept this trade union demand, request, and that there would be no raising of the price of basic consumer goods in the first quarter of the year.

[Mester] And did you agree at today's meeting on central wage measures aimed at reducing wage pressures?

[Racz] Well, the communique that will appear tomorrow...

[Mester, interrupting] Just a moment, there is a copy here. Perhaps we should not wait till tomorrow. But go on.

[Racz] There are certain debated issues. Several questions or topics came up here. This was preceded by lengthy preparations. In the present situation, amidst the present economic circumstances, let me use this specialist language: In view of the revenue situation and the country's capacity to bear burdens, the representatives of the government were unable to accept the demands put forward by the trade unions.

[Mester] Forgive me, I have just found it. Let me quote: The trade unions brought it up at the meeting that in certain areas burning wage pressures were manifesting themselves. The government did not dispute the justice of the demands but in the present situation it did not commit itself to satisfying them, consequently on this issue no agreement was reached at the meeting. Thus, on this issue you did not reach agreement. Now, this being the case, the question is what can the trade union do if in a situation like this it receives the answer that we fully understand your point of view, your request is just, but unfortunately we cannot meet it at the present time because it is not realistic now. What can the trade union do but acknowledge this?

[Nagy] Well, I think that if the representatives of the SZOT had merely acknowledged or accepted this at the meeting, then this would have appeared in the communique. Since, however, on this matter it is our view that we shall go on seeking opportunities for the realization of the recommendations that we have put together in what I regard as a responsible spirit, the communique states that agreement was not reached at today's meeting. This also implies that in the future we would like to be able to return to this question and would like to see an improvement in the condition needed for it.

[Mester] According to this, there is still a disagreement on this between you.

[Racz] Yes, there is a disagreement between us. It is a very important part of this debate that the government acknowledges the justice of a large proportion of the demands. This is not a matter of the government not reaching an agreement on this issue as a matter of stubbornness or some other consideration; rather, at the present time, the economic results of the current year and the conditions next year do not make it possible as yet for the government to make a responsible commitment here. If next year these conditions change in a favorable direction, as Comrade Nagy has said, we shall continue our cooperation in the wake of this meeting, we shall continue the debate, the negotiations, and we shall see what we can achieve on this issue.

[Mester] The outcome of this debate would not be in question if we could tell for certain that we shall be able to manage more efficiently.

[Racz] That is so.

[Mester] Obviously these issues were also brought up at today's meeting. I understand that there were a number of unclarified issues regarding a more effective labor management and the redeployment of labor. Did you clarify these?

[Racz] I would rather say that these issues did come up. As you have said, these are fundamental for creating the revenue needed for wages, for consumption, and for compensation. The issues concerning the economical use of the labor force did arise. On behalf of the government we said what means we have at the present time for boosting economical labor management, for the carrying out the necessary redeployment; we put forward our view as to what is to be expected as regards the possible reduction in numbers connected with making the regulation of incomes more rigorous. It is certain that this will all help in making it possible to redeploy the labor force thus freed to areas with a shortage of labor, areas where efficient economic activity is being carried out.

[Mester] But I understand that the trade unions had a certain demand in this respect. In other words, the government put forward a request that the trade union should support this but the trade union also had its own idea in this connection.

[Nagy] Very briefly, what I can say is that the trade union not only does not dispute the government's endeavor in this respect but it shares the view that in Hungary it is necessary to improve the effectiveness of employment. This is a key question in the sphere of economic policy. The other side of the coin is that a trade union must always be cognizant of the fact that behind the term, employment policy, there are specific individuals, people, and lives. Though we are aware that no serious reorganization can occur without conflicts, efforts must be made to ensure that these conflicts are reduced to the minimum possible. This is why we say and demand that this process should be facilitated and eased, beyond the system of tools of labor management and the regulation of incomes, with other means of economic policy, such as investment, the development of the infrastructure, training, retraining, and so on.

[Racz] Now it is my turn to say that we are in full agreement with the demands of the trade union. We want the same thing. We also do not want people to remain without work. On the contrary, what we would like and want is that where there might be unneeded labor, it would be able to carry out effective and useful work. We would like to see a change in the structure that would enable people to produce greater revenue.

[Nagy] I can only confirm that there is no disagreement on this between us, and it is a good thing that we do not disagree on this. It is not a question of the government wanting one thing and the trade union something else but it may be that we started from slightly different positions and eventually arrived at the same point.

[Mester] If I understand you correctly this is not a question of either the government or the trade union wanting something different; rather, naturally, the government and the trade union have different ways of looking at matters. I do not find this at all strange. Just as, let me tell you, I do not find it strange that in this program we dealt not only with your agreement but also with the debated issues before the agreement and even with the still existing debated issues. I think that this has a great significance because the debate concerns us, the public, as well. Nonetheless, there are those who are worried, who say that there is a danger that unclarified issues come before public opinion. Is this a justified concern?

[Nagy] I would say that this depends on the issue. There are times when an agreement or a decision is more important than analyzing the way it was reached. There are times when the road leading to it is just as important as the decision. Since this is an issue that affects people's wages, workplace, and so on, this is something that concerns every worker in Hungary and I think it is important to put before the public what we discussed, where we were able to reach agreement, and where we were not.

[Racz] This is not only not secret but the government has a responsibility to give an account to the public concerning what it is doing on this issue. Once this is in the cards, everyone wants to know what to expect. Thus, it is natural that we are speaking about it.

[Mester] Thank you.

/6662

CSO: 2500/147

ACZEL WRITES ON HISTORICAL PROGRESS

AU071934 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 24 December on pages 1 and 2 carries a 2,300-word article by Gyorgy Aczel, Politburo member, entitled: "In the Age of Milestones." Aczel's article in this issue summarized the major historical events of 1986 both in the world and in Hungary and draws conclusions for the future progress of social, political, and economic development.

Aczel says that the Soviet Union and the socialist community have "declared a new era" which will come into being by eliminating dangers and dismantling nuclear weapons, and links this thought with the universal yearnings of mankind.

Aczel discusses Hungary's development in the context of world history. He analyzes and praises the economic and social development in Hungary during the past 4 decades, and notes that the "Hungarian experiment is of international importance." He calls for self-examination, for a change of attitudes toward economic renewal and competition, and for people to have a more democratic approach toward the common good of society.

Aczel refers to the Hungarian reform process as one "reshaping many aspects of our lives." He praises the national consensus and the socialist unity which have developed in the last 3 decades, speaks of cleansing society and supporting people who show initiatives for accepting new ideas and responsibility toward Hungary's future.

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CSO: 2500/147

BRIEFS

NEW CONSULATE IN SOVIET UNION--[From NEPSZABADSAG correspondent]--On Friday, Hungary's new, temporary consultate was opened in Kulszari in the Soviet Union. With this, the first foreign representative institution in the Kazakh SSR started functioning. The temporary Hungarian consulate in the Gurjev valley, which is in north Kazakhstan, is going to represent the interests of Hungarians working at the Tengis oil fields. As Sandor Povazsai, the temporary consular representative said, at present there are more than 1,500 Hungarian citizens working on the Tengiz project, and there will be a time when their number will grow to 5,000. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Nov 86 p 7] /6662

SLOVAK NATIONAL FRONT DELEGATION--PPF General Secretary Imre Pozsgai received on 10 December Benyo Mate and Zlatica Funkova, secretaries of the Slovak National Front Central Committee. At the talks, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they exchanged views on the issues of bilateral cooperation and the further development of relations. [Excerpt] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Dec 86 p 5 AU] /6662

CHURCH OFFICIAL VISITS--Jean Fischer, general secretary of the Conference of European Churches, visited Hungary from 6 to 10 December at the invitation of the Ecumenical Council of Hungarian Churches. He met with the heads of the Hungarian Protestant Churches and participated in the general meeting of the Ecumenical Council of Hungarian Churches. He also paid an introductory visit to the State Office of Church Affairs, where he has received by Deputy Chairman Barna Sarkadi Nagy. At the talks, held in a cordial atmosphere, they reviewed the possibilities of further expanding relations. Also present at the talks was Tibor Gorog, general secretary of the Ecumenical Council of Hungarian Churches. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Dec 86 p 8 AU] /6662

SOVIET PARTY DELEGATION VISIT--A Soviet party workers delegation headed by Valeriy Musatov, head of a subdepartment of the CPSU Central Committee's Foreign Department, visited Hungary from 2 to 7 December at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee. The delegation was received by MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Matyas Szuros; Central Committee member Geza Kotai, head of the Central Committee's Foreign Department; and Katalin Radics, head of the Central Committee's Scientific, Public Education, and Cultural Department. Also present at the meeting was Gyula Thurmer, political staff member of the Central Committee's Foreign Department. The delegation paid a visit to Bacs-Kiskun County. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Dec 86 p 5 AU] /6662

ISRAELI CP OFFICIAL VISIT--Budapest, December 14 (MTI)--David Henin, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of Israel and secretary of the Central Committee, visited Hungary from December 11 to 14 at the invitation of the HSWP CC. David Henin met Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and held talks with Hozsef Gyorke, deputy head of the CC's Foreign Affairs Department. The sides surveyed the state and development of inter-party relations, and exchanged views on the Middle East situation. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1551 GMT 14 Dec 86 LD] /6662

WORK PROTECTION GROUPS--The Budapest Council of SZOT [National Trade Union Council] has judged that subsidiary enterprises operating in Budapest have so far fulfilled expectations. However, it also was said at the council's session that interest-protection is inadequate in many places. Thus, for example, independent workplace trade union organs have not been formed at many firms, and as a consequence, neither have collective contracts been prepared at many subsidiary enterprises. Apart from that, committees deciding on labor affairs have not been created. Inadequacies are great in the preparation of work protection regulations. Stipulations necessary for safe work do not exist at almost one-quarter of the investigated firms. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 18 Dec 86 LD] /6662

CSO: 2500/147

WRITERS UNION AWARDS FOR 1984 ANNOUNCED

[Editorial Report] Bucharest ROMANIA LITERARA in Romanian No 1, 1 Jan 87 announces on p 2 the Writers Union awards for 1984. A total of 35 writers received awards which were decided by secret vote. Dumitru Radu Popescu, the current president of the Writers Union, handed out the awards. The following writers and categories were honored:

Prose: Augustin Buzura, Dana Dumitriu, Franz Hodjak (book published in German), Atilla Mozes (book published in Hungarian), Eugen Uricaru, Stefan Agopian.

Poetry: Dan Laurentiu, Csaba Laszloffy (book published in Hungarian), Ion Mircea, Istvan Toth (book published in Hungarian), Doina Uricariu, Matei Visniec.

Drama: Nicolae Ionel, Alexandru Sever.

Journalism: Ana Blandiana, Ion Vlasiu.

Children's and Youth's Literature: Traian Iancu, Romulus Cojocaru, Marta Cozmin.

Literary Criticism: Dan Haulica, Eugen Simion, Samu Benko (book published in Hungarian), Lucian Raicu.

Editing: Liviu Leonte.

Translation into Romanian: Irina Mavrodin, Dan Munteanu.

Translation from Romanian: Ion Herdan.

Translation from Romanian into Minority Language: Janos V. Andras (book published in Hungarian.)

Translation from Minority Language into Romanian: No award.

Debuts: Romulus Bucur, Janos Borcsa (book published in Hungarian), Radu Calin Cristea, Bedros Horasangian, Ion Morar, Alexandru Musina, Vasili Tapoveti.

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ELENA CEAUSESCU PRAISED BY WRITERS, SCIENTISTS

[Editorial Report] Bucharest LUCEAFARUL in Romanian No 1, 3 Jan 87 publishes on pp 1, 3 a number of items on Elena Ceausescu in anticipation of her birthday on 7 January. Nicolae Dan Fruntelata, editor of LUCEAFARUL, contributes an article titled "Homage" on pp 1, 3. On p 3 Radu P. Voinea, President of the Romanian Academy, reviews "comrade academician doctor engineer" Ceausescu's scientific career in a 2,200-word article titled "Testimony to a Brilliant Prestige." On the same page, four scientists offer brief comments on Ceausescu's scientific achievements: USSR: "Extremely Valuable Ideas"; the People's Republic of China: "Embodiment of Romanian Creativity"; the United States: "Contributor to World Peace Through Science"; Nobel Prize winner: "Manages To Carry Out Laboratory Research Despite Duties of State." Finally, the page contains two poems by Iuliana Paloda, one titled "Happy Birthday, Flower of Light" and the other "A Special January!" with such lines as "Proud Daughter of the Nation, alongside the Son of the Nation/You are a living stimulus and example," and "We whisper a long of peace/through flowers of light/a gift for A Face that we love/In this special day of January!", etc.

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CSO: 2700/106

VOJVODINA PRESIDENT ON CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

AU231236 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 21 Dec 86

[From the "Sunday at 10" program: Kosta Krajincanic report]

[Excerpts] Apart from changes in the economic system, changes in the political system have also been discussed in the past few years. Particular excitement is being caused by proposals for some constitutional changes and as the whole discussion is drawing to a close, or is near a concrete outcome, the reactions are becoming more excitable and at times even uncontrolled. One such reaction was noted last week:

[Begin recording of Djordje Radosavljevic, president of the Vojvodina Presidency] One must not agree to the narrowing or the abolition of the sovereign rights enjoyed in Yugoslavia by the peoples and nationalities in Vojvodina by virtue of the Constitution. The peoples and nationalities of Vojvodina, together with all the peoples of our country, have created the new Yugoslavia and therefore they must be treated according to the Constitution. A change in this relationship in Yugoslavia could only happen if we ourselves agree to it. We are certainly not going to make this mistake. [end Radosavljevic recording]

This was stated by Djordje Radosavljevic, president of the Vojvodina Presidency, at a session of the Council of Vojvodina. His appeal to keep one's presence of mind sounded dramatic. As the president of the Vojvodina Presidency stressed: our people can be calm, cool, and dignified because we will not succumb to any pressures or threats however hard they may be or whoever they may come from. Let us remain the cultural part of our republic and country at least as far as a political dialogue and responsibility for spoken and written words are concerned.

What is it that provoked the leading man of the province to lose control of his words to such an extent and impute that the parts outside Vojvodina are behaving in an uncultured and undignified manner? Since he mentioned the culture of the political dialogue and responsibility for spoken and written words, one should present some facts, because without them the cultural-political dialogue is difficult to imagine. This is therefore what has been happening:

With apologies to those who already know all this let us remind you that in the middle of November this year the SFRY Presidency sent to the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference, and the republican and provincial presidencies a draft proposal for amendments to the Constitution of Yugoslavia, expecting that these organs would discuss this document and express their opinion. In the same period the Serbian Presidency also submitted its opinion on the draft proposal to the highest state organ. The content of these documents is not known at present because the whole process is in the stage of political consultations of an internal nature. As expected, the SFRY Presidency is expected to hold its session on Wednesday 24 December and then inform the public about the proposal which it adopts and submits to the SFRY assembly.

Not only can one sense, one can clearly see that the Vojvodina leadership does not accept that part of the Serbian Presidency's opinion on the draft proposal that applies to the removal of inconsistencies in expressing the principled constitutional position of the SR of Serbia in some provisions of the normative part of the Constitution. One should recall that in the basic principles of the Yugoslav Constitution that determine the concept of Yugoslav federalism, the position, rights, and obligations of the SR of Serbia, together with the autonomous provinces, are defined as they are for all other socialist republics. Serbia has the attribute of a federal unit only as a entirety in the territorial, sociopolitical, and constitutional-level sense. This is particularly stressed in Articles 3 and 4 of the Yugoslav Constitution. This principle is inviolable and nobody has ever questioned it. However, in some provisions in the normative part of the Constitution solutions relating to the SR of Serbia and the autonomous provinces that constitute a part of it have not been consistently derived from the basic principles. Solutions in some of these provisions have reduced the republic to its so-called "narrower territory." Contrary to the principles of the Constitution, in some provisions the autonomous provinces are being made equal with the socialist republics by being given the formal and essential characteristics of a state. There are also cases where some provisions that should be regulated by the Serbian Constitution are prejudged in the normative part of the federal Constitution. One does not have to be an expert on constitutional law to notice the visible discrepancy between the principles of the basic Constitution and certain normative provisions.

The Serbian Presidency's initiative is motivated by the views adopted by the LCY Central Committee Presidium in August last year which pointed out the need for creative work on the Constitution in order to overcome differences in the interpretation and realization of the essence of the Constitution's tents on Serbia and its autonomous provinces. However, the trouble is that these kinds of attempts are seen in the provinces as an attack on the foundations, basic principles, and AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia]. Serbia's natural need to establish its constitutionally provided state-legal identity is interpreted as an attempt to abolish the provinces. Azem Vlasi even asks himself whether under the thesis that Serbia must be equal with other republics one thinks that it should be without provinces too. Some went even further. At the cited session of the Council of Vojvodina Milenko Bejanski said: I do not want to be a second class

citizen in my own republic. Todor Gajinov, vice president of the Executive Council of Vojvodina, went so far as to say that an euphoric vision of statehood has appeared to him. According to him, as reported in Novi Sad DNEVNIK, a climate is being created in which the change in the Constitution can be arrived at through the mechanism of a majority vote. One has to think about this last sentence very seriously because if this is correct, if such an advocacy really exists, then the matter is more than serious, even dangerous, so dangerous that the highest state and party organs of the country ought to react to it most urgently. But, if this does not exist, or is not even implied in the most extreme ideas and writings which one can sometimes find in readers' letters, then we are talking about dangerous insinuation and an example of lack of culture in the political dialogue.

Any discussion about the Constitution is predominantly a political discussion. Therefore it sometimes tends to be too passionate. The most important thing is that its outcome is objective.

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CSO: 2800/94

TETOVO OFFICIAL EXPELLED IN ALBANIAN NAME CASE

LD182040 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1636 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Tetovo, 17 Dec (TANJUG)--The basic LC organization in the Tetovo Secretariat for Internal Affairs, discussing the established moral-political responsibility of Vebi Limani, a registrar, today pronounced a unanimous ideo-political measure on him--expulsion from the LC.

His activity from a position of greater Albanian nationalism and separatism manifested itself in the giving of names to newborn children of Albanian nationality by their nationalist inspired parents, which stimulated nationalist sentiment and adherence to the people's Socialist Republic of Albania. Among the names written in the registry book were Alban, Albana, Scipe, Fljamur (Albanian flag); Kustrim (call); Ljiriduam (we want freedom); [no vernacular as received] (red eagle), and others.

Despite warnings and indications that it was necessary to implement the conclusions and stances of LC organs on this question, the registrar not only failed to indicate to the parents the nationalist character of these names, but continued writing them in the births' registration book.

In this way Limani contributed to the spreading of this nationalist phenomenon, which met with the justified embitterment of working people and citizens in the commune of Tetovo, and especially those employed in the municipal Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

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CSO: 2800/94

MACEDONIAN SAWP ON ALBANIAN NATIONALIST ACTIVITY

AU271704 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Dec 86 p 13

[M. Krstic report on the session of the Commission for Intranational Relations of the Macedonian SAWP Republican Conference held in Skopje on 10 December]

[Excerpts] Skopje, 10 Dec--Although the number of hostile phenomena from the position of Albanian nationalism and separatism registered during this year is small in comparison with last year, the enemy in Macedonia still has not been unmasked. Hostile excesses have acquired other "forms," together with an increasingly more perfidious indoctrination of the younger Albanian generation.

This was said at today's session of the Commission for Intranational Relations of the Macedonian SAWP Republican Conference, at which a review was made of occurrences to date and the situation in communes with nationally mixed populations. Some already known assessments and stands about the hostile activity of great Albanian separatists in Macedonia were heard, but some other things less known to the broader public were heard as well; namely, mostly due to more and more overt pressure by Albanians in nationally mixed communes, during the last year and the beginning of this one a large number of Turkish nationals demanded that they move to Turkey, "because they are offered enormous sums of money to sell their houses and property." From the commune of Gostivar alone, 43 families with about 180 members have emigrated during the last year and the beginning of this one.

Much was said about religious instruction, which has virtually turned into real "great Albanian indoctrination" of the young Albanian generation in many Muslim places. This religious teaching is carried out mostly by Albanian Muslim priests, even in those villages populated by Macedonian Muslims who actually do not know a single Albanian word. However, that this is one of the forms of indoctrination from great Albanian positions through religion is best shown by occurrences in Labuniste, the largest village of the Struga region in which mostly Macedonian Muslims live. At weddings or other celebrations in this village, Albanian songs have also been sung recently, although there are no Albanians present. Features characteristic of the Albanian folk costume are more and more frequently seen on the costumes of Macedonian Muslims, something that did not happen before.

Those to blame for the fact that Tirana Radio-Television programs meant for Albanians in Yugoslavia, particularly students--programs with historical and political contents intended for indoctrination--are frequently listened to and watched, should obviously be sought in our country. According to Petrit Muca, president of the Debar SAWP communal Conference, due to frequent breakdowns on the television network, it happens that the Debar region is left without domestic television programs for 4 to 5 days.

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CSO: 2800/94

KOSOVO'S VLASI SPEAKS AT UROSEVAC MEETING

LD171842 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1426 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Urosevac, 17 Dec (TANJUG)--The forthcoming constitutional changes do not imply the changing of the present constitutional position of the republics and the provinces. They should facilitate adjustments to new economic solutions and developments in the political system. It is illusory to believe that the way out of crisis is provided by the present constitutional changes, since there is much more which should be changed in people's behavior.

This was pointed out by Azem Vlasi, president of the Presidency of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, today at an extended session of the Presidium of the LC Municipal Committee in Urosevac.

At the session it was judged that the political situation in this municipality continues to be burdened by the activity of Albanian nationalists and separatists. The tasks from the political platform which refer to deepening of ideo-political differentiation in the area of education and upbringing, it was said, are not being implemented consistently. The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins continues, mostly due to various pressures and the psychosis of insecurity. This year, it was stated, four cases of wrecking were recorded, and as it was said, without great material damage and political background; also there were 27 fires. Together with a statement on the activity of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalists, Muhamed Maljoku, president of the Urosevac LC Municipal Committee, recalled the dissatisfaction of the people of Sirinicka Zupa, caused by the adoption of the law that established the Sara Mountain National Park. In this context he also mentioned the demand of the people of two local communities, Strbce and Stimlje to be granted the status of municipality.

Azem Vlasi, president of the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, commented on the need to halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, saying that this was a basic need for preserving centuries-long togetherness. The halting of this process should therefore be understood not, as he said, only as love toward Serbs and Montenegrins, but rather as a historical duty to preserve the multinational structure of the population of this area. Shared life in this area is a question of our survival, our destiny and future of Yugoslavia. In this we shall have the support of the progressive forces of our country. However, we shall not accept "help" from those who give lessons from other, in essence from nationalistic positions, who are making assessments of the Kosovo situation or are finding culprits in the entire Albanian nationality.

LJUBLJANA STUDENTS CONDUCT POLL ON RELAY RACE

AU031938 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Dec 86 p 4

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 22 Dec--At a 3-day "self-determination" [samoodlucivanje] by Ljubljana students about the Youth Relay Race, organized by the Presidium of the University Conference of the Ljubljana Socialist Youth Federation, 7,669 students cast their votes, which was 43 percent of the total of 17,705 regular students at the faculties and higher schools where the vote was taken. Of those casting their votes, 6.5 percent were in favor of the Youth Relay Race, and 92.4 percent were against it.

These are the final results of the action which met with very sharp condemnations and assessments among the Slovene and Yugoslav public recently. Nevertheless this did not prevent the members of the Presidium of the University Committee of the Ljubljana Socialist Youth Federation claiming at the press conference today that the "self-determination" had succeeded and that the results of the action in which "all the students" of Ljubljana University were invited to take part (a total of 21,385 are registered) were representative(!). The logic, at least for them, is simple: "self-determination" is not the same thing as a referendum.

The press conference was also used to throw brickbats at the public information media because of their allegedly unobjective information and incorrect reports presented to the public. A statement that refers to a TANJUG commentary, "Misuse of Democracy," speaks about the "mental disability" of journalists and a "disturbing dependent position of our media" that "cannot get rid of political control." TANJUG was accused of manipulation, and Geza Bacic, secretary of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia, was accused of lying and blamed for the assertion that the majority of respondents in a Slovene public opinion poll supported the Youth Relay Race.

In a special "public announcement," the Presidium of the University Committee of the Ljubljana Socialist Youth Federation rejects the accusations that their actions were an attack on the person of Comrade Tito and brotherhood and unity.

/7358
CSO: 2800/94

SLOVENE YOUTH SUPPORTS YOUTH RELAY RACE

AU042026 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Dec 86 p 3

[Z. Medved Report: "Support for the Youth Holiday"]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 23 Dec--We may note that the discussions about the Youth Relay Race have been going on for a rather long time, but the discussion today at the conference showed that differing views may be synthesized in a democratic and tolerant dialogue which does not erase the differences, but creates a platform for agreement. This was pointed out at the conclusion of the session of the Republican Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Slovenia today by Tone Anderlic, its president, concluding in this way all the disputes about the attitude toward the relay race and the Youth Day that had arisen, above all among some student youths in Slovenia.

The conference adopted two conclusions: first, that the proposed concept be adopted with an amendment regarding the approach to marking the departure and the festivities of the Youth Relay Race in Slovenia; and second, the obligation was appended that one should insist on the demand that the idea behind the present festive show at the Yugoslav People's Army stadium be changed: extensive criticism was made of it during the discussion. The statement was also adopted that the conditions have not yet ripened in Yugoslavia to abolish the relay race and that proposals to this effect are therefore unacceptable.

Despite such clear conclusions in favor of the Youth Relay Race, the representatives of the Ljubljana Student Federation at the conference proposed an amendment demanding its abolition, but when a vote was taken, 91 delegates were in favor of the relay race and only one against it.

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CSO: 2800/94

POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

BRIEFS

DECLINE IN LCY WORKER MEMBERSHIP--Belgrade, 25 Dec (TANJUG)--Workers still represent the largest social group in the LCY--there are 646,654 of them--that is, 30 percent of the entire membership. However, as Ivan Brigic put it in his introductory speech at today's LCY Central Committee session, it is not good to see that the participation of workers from material production is on the decline among the newly-admitted members. Out of altogether 31,876 of them, in the first half of the year workers represented 22.9 percent. Out of 20,103 of those who in the first 6 months left the LC for different reasons as much as 45.3 percent were workers, while among those who left of their own accord, 46 percent were workers. Workers represent 42 percent of all the members who had been taken off the list, while there are 52.5 percent of them among the expelled. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0944 GMT 25 Dec 86 LD] /7358

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